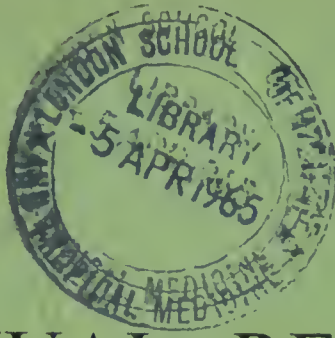


COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES

AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1963

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

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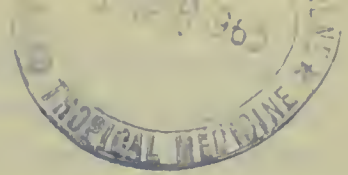
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INTRODUCTION



This Report gives an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department including Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments during the year 1963.

Reports are included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs.

The Death Rate for the Combined County was 11.4, the same as last year's rate, which was the highest Death Rate in this County for over ten years. This, however, compares favourably with the Death Rate for Scotland as a whole - 12.6. Death occurred in 71.5% of cases at the age of 65 years and above. Heart disease was by far the commonest cause of death, there being 504 deaths from this cause compared to 239 from cancer and other malignant conditions, which rank second in the list of killing diseases. There were 223 deaths from coronary thrombosis, compared with 190 last year. At all ages over 35 years, coronary thrombosis killed almost twice as many males as females, and under 65 years of age the ratio of male to female deaths from this cause was 5 to 1. The reason for this male preponderance is obscure, but suspicion has been cast on the tobacco habit as a possible cause. There was a further increase in deaths from cancer of the lung. In 1961 there were 32 deaths from lung cancer: in 1962, 42 deaths and in 1963, 45 deaths. It is of interest to note that, at ages over 55 years, male deaths from this cause were six times greater than female deaths, while at the age of 55 years and under, the number of female deaths was three times greater than male deaths. The number of cases in this area is too small to be of a real statistical significance, but it does suggest that this disease is becoming increasingly common among women and particularly among that age group most likely to have adopted the habit of cigarette smoking some twenty to thirty years ago when it first became fashionable. Women's fashions are not generally renowned for their stability and it is unfortunate if this harmful fashion should prove an exception to the rule and continue to be regarded by the young as a symbol of maturity and a source of some vague and often elusive pleasure and satisfaction promised by persuasive and expensive advertisement. Health Authorities are anxious to discourage the young from acquiring a habit that is difficult to break, but their efforts on their limited financial resources cannot compete with the opposing interests of the large tobacco companies.

Twenty-six infants died within the first year of life, twenty-two of these deaths occurring within the first month of life. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.1 per thousand births which compares very favourably with the Scottish Rate of 26 per thousand births.

The number of new confirmed cases of respiratory tuberculosis was 45, compared with 27 last year and there were 11 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis compared with 9 deaths in 1962, 4 deaths in 1961 and 2 deaths in 1960. 43 cases of respiratory tuberculosis received hospital treatment, compared with 40 cases last year. These figures are somewhat disappointing and demonstrate the need to maintain the utmost vigilance in our efforts to eradicate this disease.

There were 13 new confirmed cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis, compared with 15 last year. The dramatic decline in the incidence of all types of tuberculosis during the fifties has not continued into the sixties, though the ground gained has been held and further perhaps slower advance can be expected in the future with sustained effort.

There was no case of poliomyelitis in this area during the year. Vaccination against poliomyelitis continues to be offered to all persons under 40 years of age.

There was no case of diphtheria.

Welfare services for the aged were reviewed during the year and this revealed that in some areas there is over-provision or duplication of voluntary services due to a lack of co-ordination between the various agencies supplying them, while in other areas there is a complete lack of such services. The rural nature of some parts of the County with its isolated hamlets and poor public transport service, presents obvious difficulties in providing home help, meals-on-wheels, chiropody etc., but every endeavour is made to provide where possible any service which will help the aged to remain for as long as possible in their own homes. Nevertheless the waiting list for admission to Residential Homes for the Aged continues to grow, and the provision of additional Local Authority accommodation suitable for the frail ambulant is under consideration.

During the year a general purpose Social Worker with special responsibility for the supervision of the mentally disordered in the community was appointed to collaborate with the mental hospital staffs, general practitioners and district nurses in the care of patients not requiring in-patient hospital

treatment. This is a field of endeavour where close co-operation and mutual trust between the three branches of National Health Service are essential for success. All District Nurse/Health Visitors in this area have now attended a series of six lecture/demonstrations given by the staffs of Murray Royal and Murthly Hospitals. This introductory course was intended to stimulate nurses' interest in mental health and to increase their usefulness to the mentally afflicted in their own areas. It is hoped that as District Nurses gain experience in giving supportive help to the mentally disordered in the community, psychiatrists and general practitioners will make greater use of their services in this sphere. The District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor has a generally acknowledged and valued part to play in midwifery, child welfare, geriatrics and tuberculosis, but her help is not yet sought to any great extent by hospitals and general practitioners in the care and aftercare of the mentally disordered.. This may be evidence of a lack of confidence in the ability of district nurses to be of material assistance in these cases and an indication that further formal training is necessary. On the other hand mental illness may be treated with greater confidentiality than other illnesses, perhaps because the stigma which all would like to see removed from it cannot be removed by Act of Parliament, but only by the slow process of public education. This aspect of the nurse's work is in its infancy and can be expected to develop as she gains confidence and experience, but this can only be gained if she is given the opportunity to give what assistance she can to patients returned to the community.

The Children's Officer draws attention to the increasing number of children in care. The Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, extends the powers and duties of local authorities to promote the welfare of children and prevent their coming into care, by making available not only advice and guidance, but also assistance either in cash or in kind. It is hoped that, by the exercise of these additional powers, the rising trend of recent years may be halted and ultimately reversed.

Towards the end of the year, the Children's Service sustained a great loss by the untimely death following a short illness of Provost Margaret Cargill, Alyth, who had been Chairman of the Children Committee over three years. Her deep interest in the work of that Committee and of the Health and Welfare Committee was greatly appreciated.

I would again record my thanks to the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year, and to colleagues in this and other Departments for their loyalty and willing co-operation.

A. S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Perth: October, 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. General. The principal vital statistics for the year 1963 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963.

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	83,627	6,583	90,210
(b) Total Births	1,315	121	1,436
Birth Rates	15.7	18.4	15.9
(c) Total Deaths	1,220	85	1,305
Death Rates	14.6 (11.4)	12.9 (11.3)	14.5 (11.4)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	19	8	18

2. Population. The estimated population for the Combined County shows an increase of 130 during the year. The 1961 Census figure was 92,523, compared with 95,024 in 1951.

3. Births. The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 15.9. The figures for previous years were 1962 - 15.6; 1961 - 15.6; 1960 - 16.3; 1959 - 15.6; 1958 - 16.5; The figure for Scotland was 19.7 compared to 20.1 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is slightly higher than that for the Landward area - Burgh 17.2; Landward 15.3.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 5.8%, Kinross County 4.1%, Combined County 5.6%, the figure for the Combined County being 6% last year. The Figure for Scotland was 5.2%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 17 compared to 16 last year. The figure for Scotland was 19 compared to 19.9 last year.

4. Deaths. The death rate for the Combined County was 11.4, compared to 11.4 for 1962, 11.2 for 1961, 11.0 for 1960 and 10.6 for 1959 and 10.2 for 1958. The figure for Scotland was 12.6.

Of the 1305 deaths during 1963, 933 persons attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a Senile death rate of 71.5, compared to 73.0 for 1962, 70.3 for 1961, 70.3 for 1960, and 75.2 for 1959. 575 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (44.1% of the total deaths) and 174 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (13.3% of the total deaths).

Of the 933 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 428 (45.9%) were males and 505 (54.1%) were females. The figures for later ages were: 75 years and upwards, males 229 (39.9%), females 346 (60.1%); and 85 years and upwards, males 49 (28.2%), females 125 (71.8%).

Heart Disease. Heart disease caused 504 deaths, giving a rate of 5.6 per thousand population. This compared with 5.3 for 1962, 5.5 for 1961, and 4.9 for 1960. 386 (76.6%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 223 (44%) of the cases, males 148, females 75. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

DEATHS FROM CORONARY THROMBOSIS, 1963

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	3	12	39	58	36	148
Females	-	1	1	8	32	33	75
	-	4	13	47	90	69	223

Cancer. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 239 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.6 per thousand population, the same as last year. 144 (60%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 145 (61%) last year.

45 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 19% of the total

cancer deaths, compared to 42 (18% of total cancer deaths) last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 36 (33% of male cancer deaths) were males and 9 (8% of female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG, 1963

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males	-	-	1	14	16	.5	36
Females	-	1	2	2	4	-	9
	-	1	3	16	20	5	45

Cerebral Haemorrhage. Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 199 deaths giving a death rate of 2.2, compared to 2.6 for last year. 173 (87%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 207 (88%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused 11 deaths, giving a rate of 0.12 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.07 for 1959, 0.02 for 1960, 0.04 for 1961 and 0.10 for 1962 the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.10, 0.07, 0.02, 0.08 and 0.10 for the years 1959-63 respectively.

All the deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis. The figures for Scotland were respiratory 0.09, non-respiratory 0.01.

Respiratory Disease. (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 97 deaths, giving a deathrate of 1.07 per thousand population compared to 0.87 for 1962. Bronchitis caused 29 deaths, of which 26 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 53 deaths, of which 2 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 15 deaths.

Violent Deaths. numbered 54, of which 7 were due to suicide, 20 to road accidents and 27 to other forms of violence, of which 19 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality. There was no death from causes related to pregnancy, compared to one last year.

Infant Mortality. There were 26 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 18.1 per thousand births, compared to 26.3 last year. The average for the area for the past 5 years is 23. The figure for Scotland is 26 compared with 26.5 last year and the record low of 25.8 in 1961. 22 of the infant deaths during 1963 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 15 per thousand live births.

Of the 26 deaths during the year, only three fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 2 accident 1). The other 23 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 34 from these causes in 1962.

There were 26 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 18 per thousand total births, including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 16.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Further progress was made with plans for the provision of new houses or improvements to existing houses for District Nurses and the following list shows the stage reached in these projects:

Almondbank	New house and clinic completed
Aberfoyle	New house and clinic completed
Auchterarder	New house and clinic completed
Fowlis Wester	New house and clinic under construction
Alyth	New house and clinic completed
Auchtergaven	New house and clinic under construction
Stanley	Plans prepared for new house and clinic

As reported last year, a suitable house for the District Nurse has been found at Invervar, thus allowing the amalgamation of the two Districts of Fortingall and Glenlyon, and we have been fortunate in obtaining a nurse for this rather isolated district. She took up duties in September, and the new arrangements appear to be working very well.

There is still an acute shortage of district nurse/midwives and we have been very fortunate in managing to fill vacancies almost as they arise, thus keeping a continuity of service in the districts. We have

also been able to appoint a relief nurse to take the place of nurses off on long term illness and this has eased the staffing position very considerably. The main difficulty has been in finding relief nurses to take over when district nurses are on holiday and while we have been very grateful to retired nurses who have come back for a few weeks, much of the work has had to be done by existing staff undertaking extra duties during holiday periods, and we are very grateful to them for this co-operation.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the Service and for their gifts which aid materially the welfare of patients and nurses.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. All the Nursing Services are carried out by the District Nurses and the District figures are tabulated at the end of this Report.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) **Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.** No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary, in these cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1963, 569 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at the Perth Clinic, making 2,971 attendances, and 109 cases attended for post-natal care. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) **Child Welfare Clinics.** All the child welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1963, 15 County children from neighbouring districts made 75 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) **Dental Care.** The Council do not provide dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, or pre-school children, but the District Nurses continue to do all they can to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend a private dentist, and at their child welfare visits, stress the need to take young children regularly to the dentist. According to reports by the District Nurses, it would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers do in fact attend the dentist regularly at this time.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes. None are provided.

(e) Day Nurseries. None are provided.

(f) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes. No Homes are provided by the Authority for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 42 babies were accommodated there.

(g) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948. During the year one registration in respect of a morning nursery at Crieff to take a maximum of twelve children between the ages of 3 and 5, one registration in respect of a morning nursery in Dunblane to take a maximum of 20 children between the ages of 3 and 5, and one registration in respect of a morning nursery in Dunblane to take a maximum of 4 children between the ages of 3 and 5 were in force.

(h) Family Planning. Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies with small grants from the County Council. During the year 1963, 227 old cases and 70 new cases made 297 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 19 old cases and 17 new cases made 53 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) Melville House. This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 15 cases (4 maternity, 3 family and 8 adoption) were dealt with.

(j) Marriage Guidance. During 1963 The Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly Clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth. The number of cases arising within the County was eleven, an increase of six on the previous year.

Nationally greater stress is now being laid on the educational side of the movement and one counsellor has qualified as a group leader. The Council can provide speakers on the work of Marriage Guidance and has one counsellor who is specially qualified to work with youth groups.

(k) Prevention of Break-up of Families. On 1st October, Section I of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 came into force, extending the powers and duties of Local Authorities to promote the welfare of children by making available advice, guidance and assistance in kind or cash.

The additional powers have already been effective in restoring children to the care of their parents, and will, no doubt, in some cases prevent the need for taking children into care.

Co-ordination of statutory and voluntary services concerned with the welfare of families is being further developed and the Medical Officer of Health has been appointed Co-ordinating Officer.

(1) **Welfare Foods.** The joint arrangement with Perth City with a central welfare foods department located at the Office of the City Medical Officer of Health has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is almost entirely in the hands of the District Nurses, and a lot of their time is still being taken up in both the distribution and particularly in the complicated recording system.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/64 the County centres issued 22,474 tins of National Dried milk, 1,923 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,129 packets of vitamin tablets and 17,450 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1435. Of these, 347 births occurred at home and 1088 in hospitals including private maternity homes. 27 stillbirths occurred in hospitals, and none in domiciliary practice.

58 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these 10 babies died within 28 days of birth. 8 premature live births occurred at home or in a private maternity home. None died at home, but of two transferred to hospital, one weighing less than 2 lbs. 3 ozs., died within 24 hours of birth. 13 premature stillbirths occurred in hospital and none at home.

Of the 347 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 338. In 9 cases a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

All the District Nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and apparatus is available in every district.

Trilene is not available, but the Council have agreed that as gas and air machines become obsolete, they will be replaced by trilene apparatus and allocated to District Nurses who have been trained in its use whilst in hospital.

3. Health Visiting

A total of 38,242 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 5,628 were paid to 1,524 expectant mothers, 6,883 visits were paid to 1382 children born in 1963: 8,308 visits were paid to 1,500 children born in 1962: and 11,956 visits were paid to 5,096 children born 1958-61.

3,466 visits were paid to 378 tuberculous households.

885 visits were paid to 484 persons because they were aged 65 and over, and for no other reason. 172 of these visits were paid to 120 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

31 visits were paid to 13 persons on mental health grounds. Of these, only 8 were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

536 visits were paid to 321 cases following discharge from hospital, 106 of these visits being paid to 74 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

From these figures it will be observed that both hospitals and general practitioners value and seek the help of the services of District Nurse/Health Visitors for maternity cases, geriatrics and tuberculosis, but that their help is not yet sought to any great extent in the care and after care of the mentally disordered. This may be accounted for by lack of confidence on the part of mental hospitals and of general practitioners in the ability of District Nurse/Health Visitors to be of assistance in the mental sphere, and if so further training of District Nurses by psychiatric hospital staff should be undertaken to increase their usefulness in their own communities. On the other hand, it may be that mental ill-health is treated with a greater degree of confidentiality than is physical ill-health because the stigma which all would like to see removed from mental illness, cannot be removed by Act of Parliament, but

only by the slow process of education of the public to a changed attitude towards this type of illness.

4. Home Nursing

A total of 77,553 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 4,295 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 53,170 were paid to a total of 2,050 elderly persons over the age of sixty-five. No special arrangements are made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing. 3,203 nursing visits being paid during the year to 395 children aged under 5 years.

All the nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it is not possible to give figures of the number of cases in which home care was provided for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital. It is perhaps significant, however, that 86% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 91% last year, and that 497 of 933 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (44.7%) occurred at home, compared to 41% last year.

5. Domestic Help

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people to continue living in their own homes in familiar surroundings, who would otherwise require admission to an Eventide Home or Hospital. It also permits of the earlier discharge home of old people from hospital, thereby giving an increased turnover of hospital beds.

During the year 112 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 176 households were assisted, made up as follows:- chronic sick 16, mentally disordered 1, maternity 5, old persons no longer able to manage alone 152, and miscellaneous 2.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 470, and in addition 228 were successfully revaccinated. Information

abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/63, 18% of children born in 1963 had been vaccinated, also 71.88% of those born in 1962, and 91.90% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 86% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/63 had been vaccinated (entrants 86%, 1953 group 87%, 1949 group 85%, 1946 group 92%)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

During the year 1,058 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic, which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition 2,305 children of school age received a boosting dose, of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1963 and the following table shows the number vaccinated during the year:

	No. vaccinated with 2 injections of Salk vaccine	No. given 3 doses of Sabin vaccine
Born 1963	2	110
Born 1962	4	535
Born 1961	1	123
Born 1943-60	1	218
Born 1933-42	-	132
Others	-	488

For pre-school children and adults, three doses of Sabin vaccine or three injections of Salk vaccine are considered to give adequate protection, but school children receive a booster dose. At the end of 1963, 38,873 persons in the county were considered to be adequately protected, this figure including 93% of the pre-school children in the area.

Until 1962, poliomyelitis vaccination had been carried out almost entirely by the staff of the County Health Department, but with the introduction of oral vaccine and relaxation of restrictions in posting vaccine, general practitioners started taking part in the vaccination programme. During 1963, responsibility for vaccination of all pre-school children and adults was taken over by the general practitioners, the Local Authority being responsible for administration of booster doses to school children. From the returns submitted by District Nurse/Health Visitors, it would appear that protection of infants against poliomyelitis is being maintained at the same high level as previously, but unfortunately not all general practitioners are submitting records of vaccinations and as the statistics submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department must be compiled from the returns of General Practitioners, I feel that this is giving a false picture, since it would indicate that only 46% of those born in 1961 and 78% of those born in 1962 have been protected.

Propaganda

The excellent response to smallpox vaccination and diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus immunisation in this area is very largely due to the efforts of the District Nurses in co-operation with the family Doctors. In the case of poliomyelitis too, the Nurses continue to urge parents to have their children protected, and so far as can be ascertained, very few parents fail to take the nurses' advice on this point. Figures are abstracted and the summarised results, detailed for each district, are issued both to District Nurses and the family doctors in the area. No other forms of propaganda are employed in these schemes.

General

In this area virtually all the vaccinations against smallpox are carried out by the general practitioners. Similarly all the primary immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out by the general practitioners, but with few exceptions all the reinforcing doses are given by the County Medical staff at school inspections.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare

(a) Tuberculosis. In this area we are very fortunate in that the Hospital and Local Authority services are very closely integrated, working virtually as a unified team, and we are now seeing definite results of all the work done in previous years. Much of the immediate preventive work, eg. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for the tuberculin testing and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of these are given in Appendix III

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963
New confirmed cases:									
Resp.	53	54	58	75	66	44	45	27	45
Non-resp.	54	57	53	27	22	25	12	15	13
Cases on list at 31st Dec.									
Resp.	145	164	166	255	400	475	393	389	388
Non-resp.	163	222	203	161	120	107	82	85	88
No. of cases receiving Inst. Tr.	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	69*	40*	43*
Deaths:									
Resp.	32	26	29	26	10	5	4	9	11
Non-resp.	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	-	-

* Respiratory cases only

While the number of new respiratory cases this year shows an increase of 18 over last year's figure this year's figure of 45 is the same as the figure for 1961 and is more in line with the number of cases being discovered in recent years. There were 388 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/63 as against 389 in 1962. 43 cases received hospital care, compared to 40 last year and there was no delay in admission. There were 11 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, compared to 9 last year. There were 13 new non-respiratory cases, compared to 15 last year.

207 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time, and 360 contacts previously examined had a follow-up examination, an average of 10 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 8 contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 207 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 51 were found to be tuberculin negative, and all were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 19 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children. In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is a function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned, to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced during session 1953-54, so that this Report for the year ending 31st July, 1963, covers the tenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit; members of school staffs are also included in the M.M.R. Survey. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area and all have accepted.

The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 95% (City 96%, County 94%). 1,687 children were tuberculin tested (City 591, County 1,096) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 10% (City 8%, County 11%), compared with 11% (City 10%, County 11%) for the year 1961-62.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 13,658 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people has developed tuberculosis, so that it would appear that the scheme is giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) Mass Radiography. This section also refers to the school session 1962-63.

(a) School Children. This year there was some slight change in the arrangements. Of the children found to have a positive tuberculin test, all Perth City children and the County children with a strongly positive result were referred direct to the Area Chest Physician who carried out a full investigation. In none of these cases was tuberculous disease found, but they will be kept under yearly review during adolescence. The remaining children with positive tuberculin tests were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit. Altogether 106 County children were examined by M.M.R. (67 boys and 39 girls). Of these 4(4%) were recalled for large film (2males and 2 females), no tuberculous disease being found.

(b) School Staffs. This survey includes all teaching, nursing, clerical and dining staff and janitors employed throughout the County. The total number of staff examinations was 1,505 (430 men; 1,075 women). Recall for large film was necessary in 33 cases (2.2%) - 11 men (2.5%) and 22 women (2.1%), but no tuberculous disease was found.

(c) Others. Facilities for X-ray were offered to various firms and organisations throughout the area, including Castle Huntly, Ministry of Labour, Blairgowrie and Auchterarder branches, Messrs. Wilson and Son, Dunblane, Jute Industries Ltd., Stanley, Messrs. J. Burt Marshall Ltd., Luncarty, Messrs. Peter McAinsh Ltd., Tibbermore, and Scone Aerodrome. Altogether 434 persons were X-rayed under this scheme (245 males, 189 females) and 19 were recalled for a large film (11males and 8 females).

(d) Public Sessions. With the increasing time of the mass radiography unit available in this area, public sessions were held in six centres. These were Auchterarder, Killin, Dunblane, Alyth, Luncarty and Bankfoot. The same means of publicity which had proved so successful in previous years was again employed and we are indebted to local Councils, Headteachers of local schools, Ministers and others who helped in advertising the sessions. A leaflet was delivered by local school children to every household in the area, and publicity was also given to the visit by the display of posters and by advertisements in the press. The response from the public was very good and our thanks are due to all who contributed to the success of the scheme, including members of local branches of the British Red Cross for their valuable help at the sessions. The results were as follows:

	<u>No. attending for X-ray</u>			<u>No. recalled for</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>large film</u>
Auchterarder	145	201	346	15
Killin	88	97	185	3
Dunblane	122	170	292	8
Alyth	125	180	305	13
Luncarty	29	49	78	3
Bankfoot	82	104	186	3

No active cases of tuberculosis were found.

(d) **Epileptics and Spastics.** Nothing new is available to supplement the information given on this subject in previous reports.

(e) **Chiropody.** No new centres for the provision of chiropody for old people were started during the year, the total number of such centres at the end of the year remaining at 35. These centres are operated by former District Nursing Associations, local Old People's Welfare Committees and the Red Cross, recipients making a small contribution towards the cost of treatment, and the County Council meeting half the net annual deficit of the majority of the organisations. Apart from one or two villages and thinly populated parts where difficulty is experienced in getting the services of a chiropodist, the County is now fairly well covered.

Chiropody services are available at the following centres:

Aberfeldy	Callander	Kenmore
Abernethy	Comrie	Kinross
Almondbank	Coupar Angus	Logierait
Alyth	Crieff	Luncarty
Auchtergaven	Doune	Methven
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Pitlochry
Balquhidder	Errol	Rannoch & Foss
Bankfoot	East Carse	Stanley
Birnam-Dunkeld	Fortingall	Scone
Blackford	Glencarse	Vale of Teith
Blairstown-Rattray	Glenfarg	Fossoway
Bridge of Earn		Milnathort

(f) **Prevention of Home Accidents.** During the year there were 19 deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 21 last year. There is no local Home Safety Committee in the area, but propaganda through the Health and Education staffs is used. The District Nurses acting in their capacity as Health Visitors, try during their visits to homes to impress on parents and old people the need for care in guarding against accident from fire, scalding, tripping over loose rugs, etc, and these hazards are also mentioned in health talks to local organisations.

(g) **Smoking and Lung Cancer.** There are no new developments to report regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaign.

(h) **Early Ascertainment of Defective Vision.** This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(i) **Health Education.** The usual short talks and demonstrations on health topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to women's organisations mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 64 talks and 65 demonstrations. One talk was given at a meeting of an adult organisation by a member of the medical staff of the Department and one talk was given to an adult organisation by the Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council of Health Education.

8. Infectious Diseases

During the year 1963, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was 0.11 for the Combined County compared to nil last year.

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, whether by notification or otherwise, was as follows:

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	Pneumonia	
Diphtheria	-	not otherwise notifiable	10
Dysentery	7	Poliomyelitis	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Fever	-
Erysipelas	4	Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Food Poisoning	16	Scarlet Fever	16
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	45
Malaria	-	Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Typhoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	2	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute primary	1	Whooping Cough	35

The general level of incidence of infectious disease remained low.

No case of diphtheria occurred, and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no case has occurred now in this County for fourteen years. There were only 7 cases of dysentery notified compared to 25 last year, and none of the cases were in any way related.

There were sixteen cases of food poisoning, five of these being sporadic and unrelated. The other 11 cases, however, all occurred in nurses and visitors at a local hospital and were caused by meat paste sandwiches consumed in the hospital canteen.

There were two cases of influenzal pneumonia, one case of acute primary pneumonia and ten cases of pneumonia not otherwise notifiable, a slight reduction from the previous years.

35 cases of whooping cough were notified, compared to 9 last year, and there were 16 cases of scarlet fever, compared to 25 last year.

9. Venereal Disease

The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth and Stirling are shown below:

	Perth	Stirling	Total
(a) Syphilis	1	1	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	46	1	47
(c) Other venereal conditions	58	-	58
	105	2	107
(d) Non-venereal conditions	10	4	14
	115	6	121

The figures for last year were Perth 101, Stirling 5, Total 106.

10. Mental Health

With the approval by the Secretary of State of the Council's proposals for the provision of mental health services under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, and the appointment of Miss J.C. Young as Social Welfare Mental Health Officer in October, the development of the services and in particular the development of the Community Mental Health Services gained momentum towards the end of the year. Close

co-operation and co-ordination with one of the two mental hospitals in the area, has been established and is working very satisfactorily. It is hoped that in the near future similar contact will be established with other hospital.

The falling off in the number of mentally ill patients and mental defectives for whose admission to hospital the Mental Health Officers had to make arrangements continued, action for compulsory removal having to be taken in only three instances. Arrangements for informal admissions numbered five.

At the end of the year there were one male and five female mental defectives under statutory guardianship and the number of visits made by the departmental staff throughout the year was twenty-six. The number of defectives not under guardianship but receiving regular visits was 79 and the number of visits made 121. There were no mentally ill patients under statutory guardianship at the end of the year, but 17 patients were receiving regular visits, the number of such visits in the course of the year being 65.

The Perth Mental Clinic continued to be used extensively throughout the year.

The Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie continued to function satisfactorily, an assistant instructress being appointed in November following an increase in the number attending the Centre. At the end of the year there were 12 pupils in attendance, including 3 from Perth City and 1 from Angus.

11. Orthopaedic Service

This Regional Hospital Board Service continues to function within the framework of the County Health Department with advantage to all concerned. The,undernoted figures show the work done during the year.

	Pre-School		School		Adults		Total
	City	County	City	County	City	County	
Attendance at Surgeon's Clinic	364	770	570	1,463	-	-	3,167
Cases under Treatment	31	44	209	341	-	-	625
Cases under Observation	422	865	422	1,019	-	-	2,728
Number of Treatments	1,001	768	2,510	1,931	-	-	6,210
New Cases during year	102	235	131	366	-	-	834
Discharges during year	108	185	153	339	-	-	785
Admission to Bridge of Earn Hospital ..	10	14	52	91	-	-	167

12. Registration of Nursing Homes

During the year the only registration in this area was that in respect of the nursing home at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1963, has already been issued.

WELFARE SERVICE

Mr. W. Brannan - Chief Administrative Assistant

Residential Accommodation

The residential accommodation continued to be fully occupied and the waiting list for admission maintained. The starting of the structural alterations at Cuil-an-Daraich Home resulted in a temporary reduction in the number of beds and recourse had to be taken to the admission of several cases of urgency to Perth Town Council's Welfare Home, Rosslyn House. The need for increased accommodation suitable for the frail ambulant continues.

Dr. J.T. Taylor, Blackford, Medical Officer to Strathearn Home for 23 years, resigned because of illness, Dr. A.G. Reid, Auchterarder, being appointed to the vacancy.

At Cuil-an-Daraich Home the structural alterations and improvements were started in the latter half of the year and are more extensive than originally planned, including augmentation of the supplies of water and electricity and improvements in the heating and hot water systems. Good progress had been made by the end of the year but it will be some considerable time before the work is completed and the running of the Home back to normal.

Admissions and Discharges to the County Council's Homes were as follows:-

	Strathearn	Cuil-an-Daraich	Cottage Home	St. John's Mount
In residence at 31/12/62	23	28	7	7
Admissions during year	8	12	4	1
Discharges during year	7	15	4	1
In residence at 31/12/63	24	25	7	7

Voluntary Eventide Homes

Full advantage continued to be taken of the accommodation available in the Eventide Homes in the County run by Voluntary Organisations also several outwith the area, the County Council contributing towards the maintenance of those unable to meet the standard charge in full.

These Homes and the number of residents in each towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meikle	12
Inglewood, Alloa	1
Kinloch House, Collessie	3
Blair House, Trossachs	1
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Watson House, Gargunnock	4
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	16
Mailer Home of Rest, Auchterarder	5
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	4
Richmond Home, Crieff	15
Robert Douglass Memorial Home, Scone	2
Ault Wharrie, Dunblane	1
Dalglish Home for the Blind, Dundee	1

Temporary Accommodation

The temporary accommodation available at Strathearn Home was used to accommodate three families, a mother and two children. parents and two children and parents and one child, all rendered homeless by eviction. At the end of the year the family of three was still in residence.

Hospital Care

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board accommodation continued to be provided in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich for long term sick patients.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	Strathearn	Cuil-an-Daraich
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/62	33	16
Admissions during year	24	5
Discharges and deaths during year	25	7
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/63	32	14

Welfare of the Aged

Following a reminder to Local Authorities by the Scottish Home and Health Department of the ever growing increase in the number of old people for whom housing, welfare and health services would be required in the future, and requesting a review of these services, a survey was carried out by the District Nurses towards the end of year for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible how efficiently the various services such as chiropody, meals-on-wheels, home help, and visitation of the elderly were being performed and whether there was a need for these or any additional services such as a laundry service being set up in parts of the County not at present covered. The report on the survey, which has been referred to a sub-committee for consideration, has shown that in some areas greater provision would appear to be necessary. The sub-committee is also to consider the need for an increase in the provision by the Council of residential accommodation for old people, including a purpose built Home for the frail ambulant.

The number of fully constituted Local Old People's Welfare Committees in the County remained unaltered at eleven. The majority of these Committees provide a visiting service, five have a meals service and seven run Old People's Clubs. Several on their own or in co-operation with other voluntary organisations operate a Chiropody Service.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

(a) Blind The Perthshire and Kinross-shire Society for the Blind continues to act as agents for the Council in carrying out certain of their statutory duties in relation to the blind and the partially sighted. During the year 20 persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The total number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 149. Details are as under:-

Age Group	Total
2 to 4 years	1
15 to 15 years	4
16 to 20 years	3
21 to 39 years	9
40 to 59 years	25
60 to 69 years	30
Over 70 years	77

Classification of Blind Children aged 2 - 15:-

Not at School - additionally handicapped	..	..	3
At School .. .. .	..	..	2

Employment, etc. of Blind Persons 16 years and over:-

In sheltered employment - Workshops for the Blind	..	7
In other employment .. .. .	..	8
Undergoing training .. .. .	..	1
Unemployed .. .. .	..	4
Not available for employment - housewives, retired persons etc. .. .. .	..	25
Not capable of work .. .. .	..	99

(b) Partially Sighted. The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 16.

(c) Deaf and Dumb The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb continued to carry out on behalf of the Council their duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There were 13 persons on the Register at the end of the year.

The Secretary of State gave approval to the Council's Scheme for Welfare Services for the deaf and dumb.

(d) Other Handicapped Persons Towards the end of the year the Secretary of State gave his approval to the Council's scheme for Welfare Services for handicapped persons other than the blind and partially sighted and deaf and dumb.

During the year the Council was responsible for the maintenance of physically disabled persons in Homes for the Handicapped as follows:- Anton House Training Home for Girls 3; Red Cross House, Largs 3; Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir 4; Chalfont Colony for Epileptics 1; The Council was also responsible for one sighted seriously disabled person in sheltered employment in the Royal Blind Institution, Dundee.

The scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House, Broughty Ferry, and under which severely disabled persons are visited by a teacher in their own homes and taught occupational and diversional therapy continued to function, there being eight handicapped persons resident in this area being trained or supervised.

Removal of Persons in Urgent Need of Care

There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal to Homes or Hospitals during the year.

Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital, etc.

Arrangements were made for the protection of moveable property of 6 persons admitted to Homes or Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 36 cases. At the end of the year the number was 30.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of 10 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could do so or where the deceased had insufficient funds to meet the cost:

Registration of Old People's Homes

No new Homes were registered during the year. Registration was discontinued for two Homes which had ceased to be used as such. The number of Homes on the Register at the end of the year was 14 of which 11 were run by voluntary organisations and 3 by private individuals.

CHILDREN

Mr. F.J. Earnshaw - Children's Officer

Chairman Provost Margaret Cargill, Chairman of the Children Committee died on 6th November, 1963. Provost Cargill was appointed by the Committee on 5th September, 1960 and had the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed as a Chairman of a Committee by the County Council. During the time she occupied the Chair she took a very keen and active interest in the work of the Children Department. She visited children in foster-homes, Voluntary Homes, and Children's Homes and always showed a lively and profound interest in the various organisations and institutions in the field of child care. Her courteous and friendly manner and her ability to mix with people from all walks of life, won for her great popularity with all with whom she came in contact. The Children's Service has sustained a great loss by her untimely death.

1. Children Act

Number of children in care as at 31/12/1963:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in care as at 1/1/1963	72	63	135
Children received into care during 1963	74	51	125
	146	114	260
Children discharged from care during 1963	64	46	110
Children in care as at 31/12/1963	82	68	150

Details are as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded-out with relatives	6	10	16
Boarded-out with strangers	38	27	65
Kippen House, Dunning	14	12	26
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	5	3	8
The Orphanage, Aberlour	-	1	1
Balnacraig School, Perth	-	2	2
St. Euphrasia's, Bishopton	-	1	1
Nazareth House, Aberdeen	1	-	1
C/F	64	56	120

	Boys	Girls	Total
B/F	64	56	120
Whinwell Home, Stirling	-	2	2
Quarrier's Homes, Bridge of Weir	3	2	5
Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee	2	2	4
In Hostels	2	-	2
Working and under supervision	11	6	17
	82	68	150

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31/12/1963:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
No parent or guardian	10	5	15
Parents separated	7	2	9
Abandoned or lost	3	1	4
Parent(s) in desertion	-	7	7
Infirmity of parent or guardian	9	6	15
Eviction	7	4	11
Unsuitable home conditions	10	14	24
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	25	16	41
Committed to care by Court	5	7	12
Other reasons	6	6	12
	82	68	150

Age groups of children in care as at 31/12/1963:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Aged under 2 years	6	7	13
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	12	10	22
Of compulsory school age	46	43	89
Over compulsory school age	18	8	26
	82	68	150

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31/12/1963:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Parent(s) in desertion	14	6	20
Illness of parent or guardian	27	16	43
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	7	8	15
No parent	1	-	1
Confinements	11	9	20
	60	39	99

C/F

	Boys	Girls	Total
B/F	60	39	99
Unsuitable home conditions	7	5	12
Abandoned or lost	7	3	10
Other reasons	-	4	4
	74	51	125

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31/12/1963:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Returned to care of parents	54	37	91
Adopted	6	5	11
Attained 18 years of age	3	4	7
Taken over by Probation Officer	1	-	1
	64	46	110

No children were committed to care of the Council in terms of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, during the year.

2. Kippen House, Dunning

(a) **Staff** One Housemother was appointed during the year, but there is still a vacancy for another one. Otherwise the Home has been fully staffed. Students from Langside Training College, Glasgow were seconded for practical work and this helped to relieve the strain at times when the number of children was high, and at the same time gave useful experience to the students.

(b) **Report by Miss Fraser, Matron.** During the year we became more of a large family, endeavouring through day-to-day living together, to realise our responsibilities to each other.

Our Staff Meetings and Children's Group (10-15 years) have helped to make such understanding possible.

One senior boy left last Christmas and is now a happy young apprentice grocer in Stirling.

Our youngest member of the family, at the time, went off to school at Easter and it was good to realise how much our 'impromptu' Nursery

School had helped a rather shy and insecure wee lad to take the very important step into the outside world and to enjoy his first school days.

We have had various visits from Old Boys and Girls. These young folks sometimes stayed for a weekend or a week.

The family returned to their friends at Craigie Church, Perth again this Christmas for the weekend. For some, it was renewing friendship and for others it was making new friends. The young parents of this Church are to be commended for this splendid effort.

The Round Table members, Crieff, are also deserving of special mention. This summer, again, they took all the children for an outing by car and had a much appreciated picnic by the banks of the Earn. At Christmas these young men, helped by wives and friends, sent all the Children a Christmas Card by post and packed wonderful parcels for our family. Not content with these endeavours, the children were all taken by car to the Pantomime in Perth. We are very grateful to all these friends and realise how much time, patience and money these things use up.

Our own Outing was to Arbroath in July - it was more than wet, but that did not matter in the Bathing Pool and the attendant kindly ran the Model railway for our benefit.

We also went to the Wallace Monument and on to Stirling castle one afternoon.

Ten seniors went to Edinburgh for a day and saw much which they had read about at school. The visit to the Castle was a lasting experience - the reverence of the children in the Shrine was wonderful and the laughter created by the firing of the one o'clock gun just over our heads, where we stood on the Esplanade, was shared even by the sentries on duty. St. Giles Cathedral and Holyrood Palace were thoroughly 'done' - the officials in charge could not have been more kind. An hour at Portobello concluded our very full day.

Four senior girls, with our Housemother, Auntie Agnes, went to Glen Isla Youth Hostel for four days in July. They enjoyed the experience and met girls from South Africa and Germany. They walked many miles and remember, with much gratitude, a lift in the local coal cart.

All the children had summer holidays through that faithful and resourceful body, the W.V.S. The various members concerned gave our

our family a very happy time in their own homes.

The Guides went to Camp at Aberdour for a few days and made new friends - two of whom have since spent a weekend here from Crieff, and one girl has stayed with them in their home.

A very keen Scout went to Denmark on the proceeds of 'Potato' money and a helping hand from our Committee. It was a fine thing to see how he had developed after this week in Camp and a week in a Danish boy's home.

The children have been in good health and have kept up very regular attendance at Church, Bible Class and Sunday School. The School Reports in December were encouraging, for the most part, and one girl, who went to Auchterarder Secondary School in September, was first in her class.

Our Christmas Party this year was a 'Fancy Dress' one and we had a lot of fun devising costumes.

Our Christmas Play this year was called 'Stable in Bethlehem' and we heard the 'spoken thoughts' of the Ox and the Ass belonging to the Inn at the time of the greatest birthday.

The year would not be complete without a mention of 'Auntie Margaret' and 'Auntie Ann' - two students from Langside College Housemothers' Course. These two fine people helped greatly with the children in the summer and Christmas holidays. It is pleasant to see how eagerly the children receive these Aunties, when they come to Kippen for their practical work.

Acknowledgements. Our able and willing friend, Mrs. Sharples, with her Committee again organised the Whist Drive in August. Thanks to her and all concerned - our Children's Fund is in good order and ready for the ploys we have in mind for this summer.

The Staff of Messrs. Todd and Duncan, Kinross have sent us useful gifts of clothing throughout the year and at Christmas. Again, the members of this firm sent splendid and well-chosen parcels for each member of the family. We all appreciate the great deal of time and money spent in this yearly effort. The children's faces are wonderful as they open these parcels.

Over the year we have had many generous gifts of toys, clothing, money, etc., from old and new friends.

The children were thrilled to see these handsome gifts and have had lots of fun with them.

(c) **General** The number of children admitted during the year was 11 more than last year.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Home as at 1/1/1963	13	11	24
Children admitted during year	29	23	52
	42	34	76
Children discharged during year	28	22	50
Children in Home as at 31/12/1963	14	12	26

3. **Nursery Accommodation**

. During the year, 42 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is 10 below the figure for the previous year. This is mainly due to some success in finding temporary foster-homes. The Nursery continues to serve a very useful purpose.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/1963	4	5	9
Children admitted during year	28	14	42
	32	19	51
Children discharged during year	27	16	43
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1963	5	3	8

4. **Care of Older Children**

Little difficulty has been experienced in placing our older boys and girls in employment. Boys are becoming keen to take some trade, and there is a growing tendency to join one of the Services as an apprentice. Girls have been turning more towards Nursing, but unfortunately, many are unsuitable intellectually to take the Course.

The following table shows the number of children over school leaving

age in employment:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Apprentice Shop Fitter	1	-	1
" Engineer	1	-	1
" Coal Miner	1	-	1
" Ironmonger	2	-	2
" Butcher	1	-	1
" Grocer	1	-	1
" Royal Navy	1	-	1
" Royal Naval Air Mechanic	1	-	1
Trainee Chef	1	-	1
" Merchant Navy	1	-	1
Sawmill Employee	1	-	1
Farm Worker	3	-	3
Factory Worker	2	1	3
Clerkess	-	2	2
Student Nurse	-	2	2
Laundry Trainee	-	1	1
Student	-	1	1
	17	7	24

5. Adoption

During the year 16 children were placed with a view to adoption and, of these, 9 Adoption Orders have been granted.

24 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958 were received. 35 were supervised during the probationary period. 22 Adoption Orders were granted.

The number of couples wishing to adopt continues to grow. Preference used to be for girls, but now most couples prefer to adopt a boy first and retain their names on the waiting list for a girl some 2 years later.

6. Children Act, 1958

One new notification was received during the year. Three children were supervised. Home conditions and standard of care and maintenance were found to be satisfactory.

7. General

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, Section 1 came into operation on 1st October, and is intended to have far reaching effects on the future welfare of children. It extends the powers and duties of local authorities to promote the welfare of children by making available advice, guidance, and assistance either in kind or cash. The main aim is to prevent family breakdown. The ultimate aim of all social work is to help families to solve their own problems and to make them independent of the help of social workers. Material assistance to families must be exercised with care as such help may tend to reduce the ability to achieve independence.

Since October 1st two families have been given assistance in kind or in cash and this has resulted in six children being returned to the care of their parents.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1963

County Sanitary Department
28 Glasgow Road,
Perth.

20th March, 1964.

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department
and the County Council of the Combined
Counties of Perth and Kinross.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1963 prepared in accordance with the requirements of S.H.H.D. Circular 1/1964.

The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I have to accord my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DUNLOP, M.R.San.A., M.Inst.P.C.
County Sanitary Inspector.

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Tents, Vans and Sheds	29
Tinkers	29
Water Sampling	33

JOINT COUNTY FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

The Food and Drugs Act affords a general protection for purchasers of Food and drugs and, with this in mind, the sampling of these articles was again actively pursued during the year. This resulted in 14 successful prosecutions and the issue of a number of warnings. The prosecutions related to 7 samples of Mince, 3 samples of Sausages, 2 samples of Rum, a moulded meat pie and dirty sweets.

A total of 583 samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. In addition to these samples the use of a 'Sykes' hydrometer by the Sampling Officer for testing spirits on the premises proved to be invaluable and resulted in the purchase of adulterated Rum, Vodka and Whisky samples which would probably have passed unnoticed had sampling been carried out in the normal manner.

'SYKES' HYDROMETER

In the past it was the practice to purchase one sample of spirits in each of the premises visited. It was therefore a matter of luck or 'bad luck' if the Sampling Officer was served with adulterated spirits. At the same time it was known that in many cases the barman recognised the Sampling Officers and took steps to ensure that they were not served from bottles to which he had carefully added water. The obvious remedy was, of course, to sample every opened bottle on the premises but this, following normal sampling procedure, would have been time consuming and very costly, both in the purchase of the spirits and in the Analyst's fees.

After consultation with the Chief Chemist in a Distillery and the manufacturers of Laboratory equipment a special hydrometer was manufactured for our Department. By using this hydrometer, together with the thermometer and book of tables provided, the proof strength of spirits can be determined to an accuracy of one-tenth of a degree from as little as one-third of a gill of spirits. The testing of the spirits by this method is quick and simple and, in any Licensed premises now visited for sampling purposes, all opened bottles on display for sale are examined. Any bottles found to contain

spirits below the proof indicated on the label are formally sampled and sent to the Analyst for a full analysis by him with a view to instituting proceedings.

One of the first premises visited by the Sampling Officers after the hydrometer had been purchased was a Golf Club House. It was discovered at this Club House that the whisky was so far below strength that the hydrometer floated right out of the glass and no reading could be taken. Five of the six bottles in use at the Club House gave the same indication and formal samples taken were reported on by the Public Analyst to have been reduced in strength to below 60° Proof. It was understood that the barman at this Club House left there on the day that the samples were taken. The Sheriff has, however, granted a warrant for the apprehension of the barman and the case will be continued with when he has been found.

MILK

Most of the informal samples taken were of milk. Twelve of these informal samples were found to be 'non-genuine' and in each case formal samples were taken at the dairies concerned.

In two cases the milk was deficient in solids-not-fat only and there was no question of added water. In each case the deficiency was slight and warning letters were sent. At one dairy three cans of the consignment were low in fat but, as the composite sample of the consignment was satisfactory and investigational samples indicated that there was no abstraction or addition of water, no action was taken.

THE 'HOLEY' COOLER

An informal sample of milk taken from a retailer was reported on by the Analyst as being deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 31.7%, deficient in fat to the extent of 20% and containing 28.9% added water. A formal sample taken a few days later was also reported on as containing 23.9% added water. On sampling at the premises of the producer supplying the retail dairyman it was found that four of the eight cans in the consignment contained added water in varying amounts from 4.84% to 12.94%. The reason for the presence of added water in the milk was said to be due to a hole in the cooler. The Sheriff was satisfied that the introduction of water was, so far as the accused was concerned, accidental and found him Not Guilty of the charge.

It is a common complaint among dairymen at the moment that it is unecon-

omic to produce milk. If other dairymen in the County had coolers in the same condition as this producer (and got away with it) their financial difficulties would surely be easily solved.

SALE OF 'MOULDY' FOOD

In two cases reports on food found to be unfit for human consumption were sent to the Procurator Fiscal. In one case a pie sold to seasonal workers from a travelling shop was found to be mouldy and in the other a shopkeeper was selling moulded and dirty sweets in the form of lucky bags to children. These offences were committed either deliberately or stupidly and it is hoped that the £10 fines imposed will remind the persons concerned and warn other shopkeepers that one of the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act is to protect their customers against such attempts to sell food which would have been better placed in a dustbin than a shop window.

EXCESS PRESERVATIVES

The butchers were again prominent in the list of offenders. In their case the offences related to the addition of preservative to mince and sausages.

A number of butchers can be considered 'old lags' in the Food and Drugs field and probably think it is 'fair game' to be caught. However, their practice of enhancing the storage life and improving the retention of colour of mince and sausages by the addition of preservatives increases the potential danger from disease bacteria at higher storage temperatures and allows the butchers a reduced standard of hygiene which can have harmful effects and should not be permitted.

THE TEMPORARY CHEF

In a case concerning Rum which was found to be below strength a temporary chef, who was allowed access to the Rum bottle for a certain sweet he specialized in making, was blamed for the deficiency. The chef had left the employment of the Hotel concerned before the result of the analysis was received from the Analyst and, as no-one knew of his whereabouts, this statement could not be questioned. If, however, an hotelier is unwise enough to give a temporary chef, in particular one who was said to have a liking for rum, free access to bottles on display in a public bar he must be prepared for discrepancies such as this.

VODKA

A sample of Vodka was reported as being 64° Proof instead of 65.5° Proof as stated on the label. The owner of the premises was so adamant in his assertions that the Vodka on sale had not been tampered with and was what had been delivered to him that a further sample was taken from a sealed bottle. The strength of Vodka in the sealed bottle was found to be 65.2° Proof, i.e. 0.3° Proof below the stated strength. In view of this discrepancy no case was taken against the owner of the premises but the matter was taken up with the bottler. The bottler agreed to withdraw all bottles contained in that consignment and undertook to bottle in future above the required strength. No further action was taken.

SAMPLES

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased or submitted:

				<u>Number Examined</u>			<u>Number Adulterated</u>		
				<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
BAKING POWDER	..	..	..	-	3	3	-	-	-
BUTTER	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	1	1
CHEESE	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	-	-
COFFEE	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
CREAM	..	..	..	-	3	3	-	-	-
DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUIT	..	..	..	-	3	3	-	-	-
FISH CAKES	..	..	..	1	-	1	-	-	-
FRUIT CONSERVES	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
ICE CREAM	..	..	..	15	-	15	-	-	-
JAMS, JELLIES ETC.	..	..	..	1	5	6	1	-	1
MARGARINE	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	-	-
MEAT PIES, ETC..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
MEAT PASTES	..	..	..	-	6	6	-	-	-
MILK	..	..	..	74	187	261	20	12	32
MILK (CONDENSED)	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
MINCE	..	..	..	49	2	51	7	-	7
SACCHARIN	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
SALAD CREAM ETC.	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
SAUSAGES	..	..	..	20	1	21	3	-	3
SOFT DRINKS	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
SPICES ETC.	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	-	-
SPIRITS	..	..	..	94	2	96	9	-	9
SUET	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
TABLE JELLIES	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOMATO KETCHUP AND SAUCES	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
OTHERS	..	..	..	5	79	84	1	1	2
Totals				<u>259</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>55</u>

Samples of spirits tested on the premises by means of a 'Sykes' hydrometer are shown in the following table.

	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number assumed to be adulterated or otherwise below strength</u>
Whisky	199	5
Gin	42	-
Rum	41	2
Vodka	32	1
Brandy	<u>31</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>345</u>	<u>8</u>

NON-GENUINE FORMAL SAMPLES

The non-genuine formal samples were dealt with as follows:

Milk

(1) S.N.F.	8.38%	(1.6% added water)	Follow-up samples of consignment Satisfactory - warning letter sent.
(2) S.N.F.	6.65%	(23.9% added water)	Found 'Not Guilty'.
(3) S.N.F.	8.09%	(4.82% added water))	
	8.09%	(5.84% added water))	
	8.04%	(added water not indicated)	
	8.26%	(2.50% added water))	Found 'Not Guilty'
	8.07%	(4.85% added water))	
	7.32%	(12.94% added water))	
& Fat	2.78%	()
S.N.F.	8.34%	(2.35% added water))	
(4) S.N.F.	8.32%	(added water not indicated)	Consignment sample satisfactory. Farmer advised to seek advice of College.
	8.40%	()
(5) Fat	2.90%	)	Composite sample satisfactory -
Fat	2.85%	)	No action taken.
Fat	2.57%)	

(6) Fat	2.52%	(added water not	)	Case dropped as Sampling Officer
S.N.F.	8.16%	(indicated	)	had taken up an appointment with
			)	a Local Authority in England and
Fat	2.70%	do.	)	the Procurator Fiscal did not
S.N.F.	8.41%		)	consider it worth while bringing
			)	up the Sampling Officer to
S.N.F.	8.19%	do.	)	attend the trial.
	8.40%	do.)	
	8.33%	do.)	
	8.40%	do.)	

Mince

730 p.p.m.	Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £15
160 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £5
160 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £5
80 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £4
140 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £5
200 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £8
190 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £15

Sausages (linked and sliced)

670 p.p.m.	Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £15
830 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £5
525 p.p.m.	do.	Fined £7

Strawberry Jam

Incorrectly labelled	Warning letter sent.
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Rum

68.5° Proof	Fined £4 with option of 20 days.
64.5° Proof	Fined £4

Vodka

64.0° Proof	Case dropped - result of analysis of sample from sealed bottle indicated that Vodka was bottled below strength. The wholesaler withdrew remaining stock and arranged to bottle at a higher strength.
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Whisky

57.2° Proof)
59.2° Proof)
59.0° Proof)
59.9° Proof)
58.6° Proof)

Matter put in hands of Sheriff who has issued a warrant for the arrest of the barman.

Stewed Steak with Gravy (tinned)

70% meat and not 75% as required

Supplies no longer available in County.

NON-GENUINE INFORMAL SAMPLES

The non-genuine informal samples were dealt with as follows:

Butter

Moisture content 16.1%
(excessive moisture 0.1%)

When sampled formally the butter was found to be 'genuine'.

Milk (12)

Formal samples were procured in each case and where necessary appropriate action was taken.

Triple syrup

Incorrectly labelled

Chemist warned of contravention and informed that no further bottles of 'Triple Syrup' should be sold until the correct labelling procedure has been followed.

OTHER FOODS

Other articles submitted to the Analyst included the following:

Meat Pie

Moulded in centre

Fined £10 with option of 60 days.

Sweets

Unwholesome and dirty

Fined £10 with option of 30 days.

UN SOUND FOOD

In the course of routine or on request approximately 2 tons 8 cwts. of foodstuffs, as shown in the following table, were examined and seized in wholesale and retail premises:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Canned Chicken	Tins blown or damaged	$\frac{1}{2}$
" Cream	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$
" Fish	do.	$15\frac{3}{4}$
" Fruit	do.	$525\frac{1}{2}$
" Jam	do.	3
" Juice	do.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
" Macaroni	do.	1
" Meat and Pork	do.	$967\frac{3}{4}$
" Milk	do.	$32\frac{1}{4}$
" Rice	do.	$27\frac{3}{4}$
" Soup	do.	44
" Spaghetti	do.	1
" Syrup	do.	2
" Vegetables	do.	$76\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous Canned Foods	do.	25
Jar Bovril	Seal broken/moulded	1
Boxed Fish	Decomposition	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Dear carcass	do.	150
Raw Potatoes	Soft and rancid	3,360

The damage to a large number of the tins seized could be attributed to poor handling and faulty packaging of the tins and it is felt that a little more attention to this point by the packager would save the manufacturers a considerable amount of money, help the shopkeepers and at the same time cut down the amount of time spent in visits by Food Inspectors in this connection.

A large quantity of raw potatoes was inspected at a canning factory, and seized. The potatoes had been cleaned and prepared for production as

chips, but, due to a breakdown in machinery, had become soft and rancid and were considered unfit for human consumption.

MEAT INSPECTION

All animals slaughtered in the County were given ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections. The number and class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. The reasons for condemnations are given in Table II. It will be noted from these tables that 404 of the 11,820 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 7,449 lbs.

It is not an easy matter to maintain a 100% Meat Inspection Service in the County, especially in view of the difficulties involved in ante as well as post-mortem inspections and it could be said that without the co-operation of the Slaughterhouse owners and managers this would be very difficult, if not impossible. The service is also a costly one to maintain and the introduction of the Food (Meat Inspection)(Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 permitting Local Authorities to charge for the inspection of meat will assist in meeting the costs of the Council in this important Public Health function.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offals
Blairgowrie	Pigs	2,942	3	132	1,191
	Calves	538	2	2	133
Crieff	Cattle	847	4	100	1,245
	Sheep	2,316	30	7	1,627
	Pigs	645	4	13	1,006
	Calves	25	3	-	228
Dunblane	Cattle	575	-	52	598
	Sheep	1,821	2	14	162
	Pigs	249	-	8	52
	Calves	47	-	-	-
Milnathort	Pigs	1,794	2	14	864
	Sheep	21	11	-	343
		11,820	61	342	7,449

TABLE II
CONDEMNATIONS

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis		Cysticer- cosis	Actino- bacillosis & Actinomycosis	Septi- caemia	Other Diseases	
	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Part carcase or organ	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ
BLAIRGOWRIE							
Pigs	-	55	-	-	-	3	77
Calves	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
CRIEFF							
Cattle	-	-	-	1	1	3	99
Sheep	-	-	-	-	18	12	7
Pigs	-	6	-	-	2	2	7
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
DUNBLANE							
Cattle	-	-	2	1	-	-	49
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Pigs	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILNATHORT							
Sheep	-	-	-	-	7	4	-
Pigs	-	2	-	-	1	1	12
	-	67	2	2	30	31	281

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT TRANSPORT

The introduction of the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963 should fill gaps in legislation dealing with the construction of slaughterhouses, the handling of carcasses and the distribution of meat. A number of the slaughterhouses in this County will require more than a 'face-lift' to comply with the Regulations but there is no doubt that the Regulations were long overdue and should assist in raising the standard of hygiene in the production of meat to an acceptable standard.

In a County area such as this the transport of meat has always been a headache and it is hoped that in the not too distant future the practice of transporting meat wrapped in a piece of greasy canvas in the back of a van, or in lorries covered with tarpaulins which flap in the slightest breeze will soon be relics of the 'good old days'. It is also hoped that the use of proper vehicles will silence the many butchers who justly complain about the high standard of hygiene they have to maintain in their shops to deal with contamination brought in with the carcasses after their dust and dirt collecting journey.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Since 1959 I have begun this part of the report by stating that all Registered producers in the County hold designated Licences. If the proposed changes in the Milk (Special Designations) Order are made and the Scottish Milk Marketing Board proceed with their intention to impose no penalty on a producer without a Designated Licence and supplying them with 'Ordinary' milk I doubt if the position will be the same next year.

At the time of writing this report strong representations are being made to the Scottish Home and Health Department to revise certain of their proposed amendments to the Order. It is hoped that these representations will be seriously considered and the fact kept in mind that it is easier for the Local Authority to maintain a high standard in the production of clean milk than to regain it after a period during which milk which keeps well, but is not necessarily clean, has been accepted.

Although it is apparently felt that the standard of cleanliness in milk production is such that strict control is no longer necessary by Local Authorities it is regrettable to note that 15% of the samples of 'Certified'

milk and 13% of the samples of 'T.T.' milk taken during the year failed the prescribed tests and that the Council found it necessary to revoke 11 Designated Licences held by milk producers. In all cases where revocation was necessary, ample reasons for failing the tests were found by the Milk Officers during visits or investigations carried out by them at the Dairies. Such action by the Committee would not have been necessary had the Producers concerned paid adequate attention to their methods and premises.

REGISTRATIONS

The number of Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1963 was 358. This number comprised:

Producers	185
Producer/retailers	47
Retailers	126

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	24
Certificates issued during the year	26

DESIGNATED LICENCES

The Licences held in respect of registered producers' dairy premises are included in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discon- tinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Certified	8	4	1	25
Tuberculin				
Tested	21	7	21	215
Pasteurised	-	-	-	2
Total	29	11	22	242

There were 9 producers holding both Tuberculin Tested and Certified licences.

During the year all dairies were visited on several occasions by the Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers. In all 2,496 such visits were made.

SALE OF MILK WITHOUT LICENCE OR REGISTRATION

One Retailer carrying on business from a converted 'bus body was fined £5 for selling milk without a Certificate of Registration or a Designated Licence.

DAIRY BYELAWS

Any contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws found during inspections of the dairies were brought to the attention of the producers concerned. In most cases the co-operation and attention of the producer ensured that any work necessary was carried out. Unfortunately, however, the dairying industry has its share of people who will neither listen to advice nor do today what they think can be done tomorrow. These producers were warned by the Milk Sub-Committee that unless their premises were brought up to the required standard a report would be sent to the Procurator Fiscal. As nothing was done at three such dairies reports were submitted to the Fiscal. In one case a fine of £4 was imposed. A plea of 'not guilty' was submitted by the owners of the other two dairies and their trials had not been held at the time of writing this report.

MILK SAMPLING

The samples taken during the year can be classified as follows:

Designation	No. of Samples		No. of Producers with failing samples Whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	Failing	One failure	Two failures	Three failures	4 or more failures
Certified	264	41	5	4	4	4
Tuberculin Tested	1351	184	55	24	12	10

No. of Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Tuberculin Tested - 6

No. of Producers having four or more consecutive failures:

Tuberculin Tested - 3

These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the reason for unsatisfactory samples. In all 69 such samples were taken.

Below is a statement of other milk samples taken:

	<u>Total Taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>
Schools	60	1
Retailers	131	30
Pasteurisers	39	7
Vending Machines	55	6
Whirlcools	16	5

DEVELOPMENTS IN DAIRYING IN THE COUNTY

This could be said to be a year of intense development in the mechanisation of the dairying industry. The introduction of bulk tanks still continued and in many cases these were supplemented by the fitting of round-the-shed pipelines which conveyed milk direct from the cow to the milk store. This system when properly operated appears to be ideal and the lack of handling of the milk gives rise to a cleaner product with a considerable saving in man power.

CUBICLES

The cubicle system of dairying was introduced to the County during the year. Several such systems are now in operation and, except in one case where the dairyman installed an unsuitable type of stall without seeking advice or approval, are proving to be most successful.

In the cubicle system a separate stall or cubicle is provided for each cow in the herd. The cow is not tethered in the cubicle and can wander back and forward to the feeding area. The cubicle must, however, be constructed to certain dimensions which will ensure that the cow can only step into it, walk forward and lie down. If the cubicle is not properly designed the cow can (a) step backwards into it, (b) turn in the cubicle and lie across it or (c) lie forward in the cubicle and soil it. A bed of sawdust is provided in the cubicle and in most of the systems installed the passages are slatted so that any manure deposited on them passes into

a tank underneath. The manure in the form of a slurry is pumped from the tanks direct to the field or is taken to the fields in tankers.

CHEMICAL STERILISATION

On 4th December, 1961, following a recommendation by the Department of Health, our Dairy Byelaws were amended to allow chemical sterilisation. This was a step which had to be taken to allow the sterilisation of tanks and pipelines by chemicals. Unfortunately a number of producers got the idea, probably from fast-talking salesmen, that hypochlorite, this wonder chemical, would be the end of all their troubles and that by using it they could dispense with their steam raisers and steam chests. However, this same wonder chemical was the major cause of many of these producers appearing before the Milk Sub-Committee, either because their equipment was not suitable for chemical sterilisation or because their methods of using it was unsatisfactory. Many of these producers resorted to the use of steam and others to more careful methods. The unfortunate experience resulted in a number of them losing their Licence and this is also reflected in the higher percentage of sample failures for this year.

GENERAL

In the first full year of chemical sterilisation it emerges that this method is either for the larger producer where it is carried out by mechanical means, or the small producer who has not a large amount of equipment. It is not, however, to be recommended for the medium sized producer who has quite a lot of equipment and, in particular, a fair number of cans which must be hand scrubbed and which are often mechanically unsound.

BREACHES OF CONDITIONS OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

After considering reports on 39 dairy premises holding Designated Licences where the milk produced or retailed did not comply with the appropriate standard relating to the Licence, or the Producer was otherwise in breach of the conditions of his Licence, and after hearing representations by the Producers or Retailers concerned the following action was taken by the Milk and Dairies Sub-Committee.

<u>Licence Held</u>	<u>No. Revoked</u>	<u>Warning Issued</u>
Certified	4*	2
Tuberculin Tested	7	15
Pasteurisers	-	2
Retailers	-	2

*In one case a Producer appealed to the Secretary of State against the Revocation of his Licence. The appeal was rejected and a T.T. licence was issued.

As in previous years, immediately a Producer's Licence was revoked an application was accepted from him for a new Licence. As soon as three consecutive satisfactory samples, taken at 7 day intervals, were procured and any other unsatisfactory conditions at the dairy were rectified the new licence was issued.

PASTEURISERS

At the two Pasteurisers' premises in the County it was found that the recording thermometers were not operating satisfactorily and the Licence-holders were required to meet the conditions of their Licence and have them repaired. If not properly handled, this equipment becomes faulty or inaccurate in a very short time and the Pasteurisers were not anxious to make the necessary expenditure. However, a number of milk samples taken from their premises indicated that the milk had been improperly pasteurised and this impressed upon them the fact that without records of pasteurising times and temperatures, it is impossible to tell whether the milk had been improperly pasteurised or mixed with raw milk after pasteurisation.

STATISTICS

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 47 at 31st December, 1963 This is the same average as existing at 31st December, 1962

ICE CREAM

CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

It was unfortunately found necessary during the year to cancel two Certificates of Registration in terms of Section 11 of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, by reason of the fact that the holders of these Certificates were not deemed to be suitable persons for the Certificates held by them.

In one case 8 out of 12 samples of ice cream procured from a retailer over a period were unsatisfactory. The retailer purchased the ice cream in containers and, although the sealed containers gave satisfactory results when newly opened, after they had been in use for a few days samples taken were unsatisfactory.

The other Certificate cancelled was for the manufacture of ice cream. The methods used by the holder of the Certificate of Registration were of pre- 'Ice Cream Regulation' vintage and it was his practice to prepare the mixture in a pail in the back shop. His measures included a milk bottle and a cup and to all of the equipment the word 'sterilisation' was a complete stranger. The liquid in which the servers were immersed was found to be grossly contaminated and it is little wonder that the last three samples taken were all unsatisfactory.

SAMPLING

The policy during the year was to take at least one sample of ice cream every two months from premises in respect of which Certificates were held for the manufacture or storage of Ice Cream. All wrapped ice Cream manufactured outside the County and sold within the County was also sampled at the same frequency at one or other of the shops selling that particular brand. A number of the premises registered for the manufacture or storage of Ice Cream only make or sell ice cream during the summer months, however, and many visits paid with a view to taking samples of Ice Cream were fruitless.

It is obvious from the number of samples failing to conform with the recommended standard that a 'tightening up' is necessary and arrangements have been made for Ice Cream to be sampled at monthly instead of two monthly intervals. In cases where holders of Certificates of Registration are found not to be taking the care necessary to manufacture, store or serve Ice Cream in a manner which will meet the recommended bacteriological standard or where the

cleanliness of these premises is not satisfactory the frequency of sampling will be stepped up still further and any additional action necessary will be taken.

GENERAL

While visiting Ice Cream premises, from which unsatisfactory samples of Ice Cream had been obtained it was noted that Ice Cream supplied by one bulk manufacturer was being delivered in unsealed containers. On inspection several of these containers were found to be badly scratched on the inside. These matters were taken up with the Sanitary Authority in the City concerned and were put right.

During an investigation following the taking of an unsatisfactory sample it was found that the Ice Cream was being kept in conservators in a large garage adjoining a piggery. A warning letter was sent to the holder of this Licence and the practice was discontinued.

The changes in the number of Certificates of Registration during the year are shown in the following table.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Certificates in force at 1st January, 1963	83	11
Certificates cancelled during the year	2	-
Certificates granted during the year	9	3
Certificates in force at 31st December, 1963:		
(a) manufacture/storage/sale	26	-
(b) storage/sale	64	14
	<u>90</u>	<u>14</u>

All premises manufacturing, and most premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream were regularly inspected during the year. Ice cream from all manufacturers retailing in the County was sampled on several occasions during the year.

Samples of Ice Cream submitted for bacteriological examination

	<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. conforming to recommended standard</u>	<u>No. failing</u>
'Loose' ice cream	119	101	18
Pre-packed ice cream	23	15	8

All unsatisfactory samples were followed by investigational visits and further samples.

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis (15 formal) are included in the section of the Annual Report on Food and Drugs Sampling. All these samples were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations have been in operation since 1959 and it was evident during the year that if four years of persuasion was not sufficient to bring premises up to the required standard, both from a structural and hygienic point of view, the only remedy would be to report the offenders to the Procurator Fiscal. Altogether seven such reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and these resulted in two admonitions and fines varying from £6 to £50.

In addition to sending reports to the Fiscal 56 Notices relating to structural defects in premises were served by the Council on the owners of food premises. In most cases the work was either completed during the time specified or made the subject of a report to the Procurator Fiscal. In the remaining cases the period given in the Notice for the work to be carried out had not expired by the end of the year.

Although the structural condition of practically all food premises in the County can be considered as now meeting the requirements of the Regulations there is as much work again to be done, and work which will be more difficult to enforce, to educate food handlers in hygienic practices. It is obvious that this education will be a very slow process but unless it is systematically carried out the object of the Regulations will have been lost. There is little point in having wash-hand basins and twin sinks in food premises if they are to

be used only as ornaments or receptacles for goods or equipment.

PROSECUTIONS

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Offences</u>	<u>Penalty Imposed</u>
Transport Cafe	Unhygienic practices; unsatisfactory equipment and dirty premises.	Fined £10
Bakehouse	Dirty premises and dirty equipment.	Fined £50
Bakehouse	Unhygienic practices; unsatisfactory and dirty equipment; dirty premises; lack of suitable and sufficient sinks and poor premises.	Fined £50
Bakehouse	Unhygienic practices; unsatisfactory and dirty equipment; dirty premises;	Admonished
Grocer's Shop	No wash-hand basin; no sinks and defective floor.	Fined £6
'Bus body used as vehicle for the sale of food.	Dirty equipment; dirty and defective vehicle; inadequate protection of food and dirty hands.	Fined £12
Fishmonger and fruiterer.	No hot water supply at sink.	Admonished (after hot water had been provided)

The fines imposed on the owners of these food premises resulted in considerable improvements in their methods and premises and at one of the bakehouses the cleaning up which took place could only be described as a transformation. The publicity given to the fines imposed on the bakers also had far-reaching effects and resulted in a general raising of hygienic standards in bakehouses and other food premises. It is unfortunate that such penalties have to be imposed to move the owners of some food premises into action but it is essential that these persons be made aware of the purpose and implications of the Food Regulations which should ensure that all food is prepared under hygienic conditions. If these persons are not prepared to meet the Regulations they must meet the consequences.

In the case of the van where the owner was fined £12 an inspection was

made of this vehicle following complaints from his customers. These complaints related mainly to the fact that the hands of the food handlers in the van were dirty and it was common practice for them to follow the weighing and serving of potatoes by handling cakes, cheese etc. with the dirt from the potatoes still adhering to their hands. The only way to deal effectively with vans such as this one would be by registration and it is time that a date for this purpose is fixed.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

There were 13 new Certificates of Exemption issued during the year. All of these related to the provision of a wash-hand basin. In November, all existing Certificates expired and 127 renewal Certificates were issued. It was necessary, however, in two cases to refuse the renewal Certificate because certain works made conditional at the time of the issue of the original Certificate had not been carried out. This refusal had the desired effect and the works required were completed.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

The time spent in the taking of samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs is considerable and it is fortunate that there were only four requests for our services during the year. One of these samples did not conform to the guarantee and this was reported to the person requesting the sample.

Report by Analyst on Samples taken

<u>Article</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
Fisons 41 Fertiliser	Conforms to guarantee.
Liquid Fertiliser A.F.12	Conforms to guarantee.
Liquid Fertiliser	Conforms to guarantee.
Ground Limestone	Conforms to guarantee in Neutralising value but exceeds the guarantee in Fineness of Grinding to the extent of 8%.

PEST DESTRUCTION

RATS AND MICE

The wet summer and late harvest gave the Council's Rat Catchers very little time for work other than rat destruction during the latter part of the year. According to members of the farming community a number of their fields were found to be heavily infested when combine harvesting was carried out and towards the end of the year the rats were still working their way into steadings and hedgerows. This increase in the rat population was also noticed by farmers ploughing their fields during the mild winter weather.

It is considered that, although the weather may have influenced the extent of these infestations, the lack of complete extermination when rat destruction work was being carried out at a number of premises may have been the root of the trouble. It is often found that the cost of Warfarin poison restricts its use and, as a result, only a partial kill is achieved. The rat population left at these premises, of course, multiplies rapidly and any saving on the cost of Warfarin is immediately lost by damage to feeding stuffs and buildings and the cost of new supplies of Warfarin to combat the offsprings of the few rats left at large.

During the early part of the year a considerable time was spent in surveying properties and dealing with infestations found on the request of occupiers of the properties concerned. Although the summer months were not warm a number of urgent calls for the destruction of wasps' bikes and the treatment of insect infestations did not allow the rat catcher to spend as much time as usual on survey work. It was found possible, however, to continue rat disinfestation work at all the refuse tips in the County. This is a most valuable part of the rat catchers' duties and I have no doubt that to neglect it would result in complaints of major infestations from the proprietors of neighbouring properties.

OTHER PESTS

In addition to dealing with wasps' bikes during the summer months many calls for the destruction of moles were received. However, due to the number of other requests for the rat catchers' services for work more of a Public Health nature than mole destruction these could not be attended to. This Public Health work included the spraying and dusting of refuse tips

against flies and wasps and the destruction of bats in private houses.

One request for the rat catchers' services related to an infestation of ants at the dining centre of a factory. The ants were so small that only by their movement could they be detected. The infestation was traced to part of the roof of the building and although the owners were advised to have this part exposed so that full treatment could be carried out they were apparently satisfied that the treatment already given was sufficient for their purposes and our recommendation was not followed. It is not known whether a re-infestation of the premises took place.

The following infestations were treated:

Ants	1	Flies	16
Bats	11	Moles	69
Bees	5	Rabbits	4
Beetles	2	Silverfish	1
Wasps		29	

RAT OR MOUSE INFESTED PROPERTIES

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. Number of Properties inspected during 1963.					
(a) As a result of notification	42	21	37	53	153
(b) Otherwise	150	-	-	272	422
	192	21	37	325	575
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	117	18	19	174	329
3. Number of infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) By Local Authority	117	18	19	174	329
(b) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
	117	18	19	174	329

NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

HOUSING

New Houses

The number of new houses erected in the County during the year was 75. This figure is made up as follows:

	<u>2 apts.</u>	<u>3 apts.</u>	<u>4 apts.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by					
Local Authority	10	14	1	-	25
Erected by					
Private persons	1	14	26	9	50

HOUSING GRANTS

New Houses for Agricultural Workers:

Included in the above table are 11 houses for Agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment were issued in respect of 10 houses: no application had been received by the end of the year for payment of grant in respect of the remaining house.

Applications for grant for the erection of 18 new houses were received during the year. Grants were promised in 16 cases and one application was refused because of the proposed type of construction of the house. The remaining application was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Improvement Grants:

Promise of grant for the improvement of 54 houses was made during the year. The works of conversion or improvement at 32 houses were completed during this period and qualified for payment of grant. Some of these houses were promised grant during 1963 but the majority were approved in previous years.

Standard Grants:

Applications for Standard Grants in respect of 22 houses were received.

Grants were paid in respect of 21 houses and in eight of these cases all amenities were provided. In the other cases certain of the amenities were already in existence before the work was carried out.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No. applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

The number of houses visited during the year was 1,129. Of these 524 were visited in connection with applications for Council houses.

Reports on 179 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. These were considered by the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

Demolition Orders	-	98 (covering 129 houses)
Closing Orders	-	35

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year was 112, and the number of houses demolished was 24. Eleven Suspension Orders were made by the Council. At the end of the year 28 cases were still under review.

Although progress is being made in the closure and demolition of unfit houses, at the present rate it will be many years before all the unfit houses in the County are dealt with. It must be accepted however, that this is inevitable as the closure of any occupied house brings problems to the occupiers, the owners and the Council and these are not always easily resolved. Many of the elderly occupiers of the type of houses affected are, in fact, unwilling to leave them and take up the tenancy of Council houses and it is obvious that they prefer their neighbours and memories to W.Cs. and baths. A number of these old people express the view that what they have never had they will never miss. The exact opposite viewpoint is, however, often taken by applicants for Council houses and minor items of disrepair to them become major defects.

It is most important that when Council houses are allocated to the

occupiers of unfit houses these houses are closed and not re-occupied by other househunters looking for temporary accommodation and a good allocation of points to help their housing applications. To achieve this unfit houses occupied by applicants for Council houses are represented when the house is pointed and made the subjects of Closing or Demolition Orders. When the occupiers of these houses are allocated Council houses steps are taken to ensure that the houses are not re-occupied.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There were ten new caravan site licences issued during the year but, as for varying reasons ten licences were cancelled, there are still only 56 licenced sites in the County.

In 1962 one of our Site Licence holders was fined £30 for not meeting the conditions of his Site Licence. It was unfortunately necessary to submit a further report to the Procurator Fiscal about this same site and, in fact, for the same reasons as the Licenceholder was fined the previous year. The unsatisfactory conditions at the site included the lack of hard standings for caravans remaining on the same site throughout the season, inadequate drainage causing nuisances in the vicinity of the caravans, the lack of proper roads within the site, the lack of adequate facilities for storing refuse and the lack of adequate water points. The case did not, however, appear before the Sheriff due to the death of the Licenceholder.

All sites in the County were regularly visited and most of them were found to be well kept. As in previous years it was necessary to draw the attention of several Licenceholders to unsatisfactory conditions on their sites but these matters were attended to and it was not necessary to take further action.

It is becoming evident throughout the County that many of the owners of caravan sites are finding it more lucrative and convenient to take permanent bookings for caravans or to provide their own caravans on the site than to cater for casual caravanners. This, of course, means that these caravans are more or less left on the same site throughout the season and the owners are loath to move them so that the grass underneath them can be cut and the area tidied up. The only real answer to these cases is for the licenceholders to provide proper hard standings and drainage from the caravans direct to a proper drain. This has been done and is being done at

a few sites and the result is most satisfactory not only to the licenceholder and to ourselves who have to ensure that the site is kept clean but also to the occupier of the caravan who is provided with a clean area under and in front of the caravan and does not have the bother of emptying the container for waste water situated underneath the caravan and often overflowing.

The size and type of Caravan Sites in operation in the County at the end of the year is shown in the following table:

Residential Site Licences for Single caravans	-	12
Residential Site Licences for 1-15 caravans	-	2
Holiday Sites 1 - 5 caravans	-	17
6 -10 caravans	-	3
11 -40 caravans	-	11
41 - 80 caravans	-	7
over 80 caravans	-	1
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	-	3

One large site for 60 caravans was licensed during the year. The site was formerly used as a Hydro-Electric scheme camp and a number of the concrete floors of demolished huts were retained to be used as hard standings for caravans. An existing comprehensive sewage works consisting of detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, filter and humus tanks is also to be put to good use when the site is fully in operation.

Another new site was under construction at the end of the year at Cobleland, Gartmore. This site is to be provided by the Forestry Commission and is to cater for a maximum population of 750 including campers. As the Forestry Commission is an exempted body for the purposes of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, the Local Authority can only suggest that in preparing the Site the recommended Model Standards are followed. If their suggestions are not followed I can foresee a rightful outcry from the proprietors of adjoining Caravan Sites who have had to provide conveniences, etc. in accordance with the standards recommended.

USE OF LAY-BYES

For a short period at the height of the season most of the caravan sites in the County were again full to capacity. This resulted in caravans and tents being parked at many of the lay-byes and other convenient parking spots

throughout the County. As the users of these sites only spend one night there, and care little for those who follow them, their visits are usually marked by large deposits of litter and nuisances where they have emptied the contents of their chemical closet. This is a very difficult matter to control but the problem is becoming greater and it appears that it will soon be necessary to have some form of Byelaw passed to prohibit overnight parking in these areas.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Council's Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds are very limited in their application and, apart from their use in dealing with tinkers' encampments and seasonal workers' camps, are seldom required. There is no doubt, however, that Byelaws are required for the occasion when holiday huts or chalets are being erected but Byelaws for this purpose need to be of greater scope and specification than those with which we have to work at present.

TINKERS

The tinkers were again the source of many complaints during the year. At Almondgrove in the Perth District they took over possession of a site and a case was taken by the Police under the Trespass (Scotland) Act with a view to having them removed. The case came before the Sheriff on five occasions and at the final hearing the tinkers were found 'guilty' of trespassing but were admonished.

The worst feature of the encampment at Almondgrove, and this applies to a greater or lesser extent to all tinker encampments, is the lack of sanitary conveniences and refuse disposal arrangements which result in deposits of faecal matter and rubbish in the vicinity of the sites. These unhygienic conditions were no doubt the reason for a complaint by a local school teacher about the high incidence of sickness and diarrhoea among tinker children attending that school.

If a number of the tinkers would spend as much time in keeping their surroundings clean as they do in complaining about the lack of proper sites

or permanent houses there would be fewer complaints about them and their difficulties would perhaps be easier to solve.

SEASONAL WORKERS

All the problems relating to the accommodation of seasonal workers and the enforcement of the Byelaws have in the past been mostly concentrated in the Eastern District of the County. This year was no different and it was necessary for the Council to issue a warning letter and send a report to the Procurator Fiscal relating to unsatisfactory accommodation in this District.

ACCOMMODATION FOR FRUIT PICKERS

The main problem in the Eastern District arose during the summer months when fruit picking was in progress. During that period 34 camps were occupied. The standard of these 34 varied from very good to highly unsatisfactory and it was necessary to write to 13 camp owners drawing attention to various defects or contraventions of the Byelaws. This resulted in the camps being brought up to the minimum Byelaw standard except in a few cases where it was necessary to send further letters. At the camp concerned in the report to the Fiscal it was found that among other unsatisfactory conditions, which could only be described as disgusting, the workers used sanitary accommodation designed on a cattle court system. The owners of the site pled 'guilty' to the charges and were fined £10.

ACCOMMODATION FOR POTATO WORKERS

The warning letter sent by the Council related to accommodation provided for potato workers. The conditions complained of included the use of buildings which were not weatherproof, without proper fire escapes and in such a state as would create a considerable fire hazard to the occupants. The owner was well aware of the shortcomings of his buildings and has been warned by the Council that if he uses that accommodation in the future without complying with the Byelaws, stronger action will be taken.

IMPROVEMENTS TO CAMPS

It is encouraging to note that one camp owner who received a warning from

the Council last year about the inadequate sanitary accommodation provided for his workers has now installed new W.C. accommodation. This brings the number of encampments with W.Cs. and running water in the Eastern District up to 13. Another camp owner has promised to provide W.CS. for the 1964 fruit picking season and yet one other owner is to supply new accommodation, including the provision of W.Cs., etc. for approximately 100 campers. It is regrettable that progress is slow in providing these necessary amenities and that, considering the lack of well worded Byelaws, any progress made in connection with the provision of W.Cs. must be attributed to persuasion and not insistence.

ESSENDY MOOR

The condition of the large seasonal workers encampment at Essendy Moor still leaves much to be desired although a major step was taken during the year in providing a mains water supply. Gas cookers were also provided within an annex at each dormitory and this should do much to prevent the ever present fire hazard when primus stoves are lit inside the quarters.

The existing canteen and shop have been closed down and the fate of the camp is very much in the balance at the moment as some owners feel that they would be well advised to close down their dormitories entirely. Others, however, are not of this opinion and would like to see the camp remain as it is. If it is decided to continue with the camp it is hoped that those camp owners who retain their dormitories can be persuaded to instal W.Cs. for their workers and dispense with the abominable pails at present in use.

BUILDING BYELAWS

The long awaited Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, were released towards the end of the year and are to become operative on 15th June, 1964. These Regulations bring with them certain changes in the administration of the Building Regulations which were set out in the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, and which will create a considerable amount of extra work for all concerned. The Regulations themselves differ in many ways from the existing Building Byelaws. They are much wider in their scope covering every aspect of building operations and the services installed in buildings and, at the same time, allow for everchanging building techniques with the increasing production of new materials.

It is only to be expected that the operation of the new Regulations will present difficulties at the beginning, particularly where new requirements have been introduced and they are more onerous than our present Byelaws, but it is hoped that we will be able to continue the happy relations we have at present with Architects and Builders. The farming section of the community will undoubtedly welcome the new Regulations as in many cases their proposed buildings will be exempt from the Regulations. The exemption does not apply in every case, however, and those concerned with the erection of agricultural buildings would be advised to enquire of the position in their own case before proceeding with any work.

The total number of applications dealt with during the year showed an increase of 112 compared with 1962. There were significant increases in the applications to build new houses and alterations and additions to existing houses and the erection of private garages.

The following table shows the various types of applications dealt with:

<u>NATURE OF PROPOSED WORK</u>								<u>Number</u>
Application for new houses								
Involving	(Private Enterprise - 120)							128
	(Local Authority - 70)							
No. of applications for new garages (Involving 170)								124
New Farm Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Alterations to Farm Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Alterations to Dairy Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Dairy Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alterations to Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Conversion of Houses into other Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Conversion of premises into dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Conversion of premises into hairdressing salon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erection of a Bus Shelter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
T.V. and Sound Transmitting Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erection of Milk Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alterations to Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Alterations to Schools (Private)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Alterations to Schools (Local Authority)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Extension to Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alterations to Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Mink Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Workshops and Factory Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alterations to Factory Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Erection of Conservatories and Porches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Extensions and Alterations to Clubhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New Caravan Sites and Toilet Blocks etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Alterations to Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
								<u>810</u>

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

In six instances buildings were found to be dangerous and had to be dealt with. In two cases the roofs of houses had to be removed, one house was demolished immediately following a discussion with the owners and one was demolished by the County Council when it was found impossible to find the owner. In another case, which related to a dangerous stair, it was found that the owner had given the occupier instructions to have the work done at the owner's expense but the occupier had neglected to do so.

In the remaining case which affected an occupied house, the dangerous conditions included a large crack in the gable, a collapsed ceiling and one wall which was leaning outwards. These conditions were first noticed by the occupiers after a thunder storm. When the house was found to be in this condition notices were immediately served, the occupiers were removed to other accommodation and a barricade was erected in front of the house to protect passengers in the street. The house was in such a dangerous condition that the contractor concerned would not undertake the demolition work until a proper insurance policy could be drawn up. This took some considerable time but the house was finally demolished and the site cleared before any further collapse of the building took place.

WATER SAMPLING

During the year 169 samples of water were submitted for chemical analyses and 362 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

Public Supplies

Chemical Analyses

Good	-	105
Doubtful	-	4
Bad	-	1

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	146
Fairly satisfactory	65
Unsatisfactory	51

All unsatisfactory samples and most 'fairly satisfactory' samples were repeated. If these were still unsatisfactory the results were referred to the County Water and Drainage Engineer for investigation. In some instances arrangements were made for samples to be taken at monthly intervals.

The following samples were also taken as a result of requests in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants or following complaints, etc.

Chemical Analyses

Good	-	43
Doubtful	-	6
Bad	-	10

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	-	37
Fairly satisfactory	-	29
Unsatisfactory	-	34

Two of the unsatisfactory chemical samples included in the above table related to private water supplies containing excessive copper. In each case the reason for the presence of copper in the water was a combination of the use of copper supply pipes and the nature of the water. In one case a new supply was found and in the other new supply pipes were laid.

During the summer the contents of a septic tank were inadvertently dumped near to the source of a County Water Supply. Fortunately this was quickly discovered and the Contractor in question had the material removed within a day. Samples were taken from all supplies and intakes which could have been affected by this sludge and these proved that no contamination of the water had taken place.

FACTORIES

There are 204 registered factories in the County. During inspections of these factories, 21 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

Want of Cleanliness (8),
 Insufficient sanitary conveniences (4) and
 Unsuitable or defective sanitary
 conveniences (9).

In 12 cases written notices were sent to the owners requiring that the contraventions be attended to. The defects were rectified in most cases and it is anticipated that the remaining contraventions will be remedied without recourse to Court action.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

At one factory operated by a Joiner the only sanitary convenience available for the staff, which comprised himself and one man was a chemical closet. The joiner concerned could not, however, be persuaded to provide a W.C. and dispose of this type of closet which, although considered satisfactory when used on a camping holiday is not a suitable convenience in a factory, even where only two men are employed. As it is doubtful whether this convenience contravenes the 'suitable and sufficient' requirements of the Act it is felt that further persuasion in this case may produce better results than recourse to Law.

OUTWORKERS

There were no outworkers in the County during the year.

TRADES

The following are the trades undertaken in the County:

<u>Mechanical</u>			
Aerated waters	1	Leathercraft	1
Aircraft repairs	1	Malting	1
Bakers	10	Motor vehicle, agricultural	
Blacksmiths	8	machinery, plant, etc. repairs	55
Brick making	1	Plumbers	4
Car polish	1	Provender	3
Electrical appliances	2	Saddlery	1
Electrical generating	4	Sausage making	10
Filtering & water works	1	Sawmilling	19
Gas works	1	Scrap merchants	1

Grain drying	3	Tailoring	1
Grass drying	2	Sewage works	1
Heraldic woodcraft	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning etc.)	10
Joiners	38	Whisky distilling	5
Laundries	4		

Non-mechanical

Agricultural machinery		Handloom weaving	1
repairs	1	Plumbers	2
Blacksmiths	1	Sporran and belt making	1

OTHER PREMISES

Electrical Stations, Building Sites, etc. 8.

NEW FACTORY PREMISES

Plans were approved for the formation of 2 new factory premises and for alterations to 8 existing factory premises.

COMPLAINTS

A variety of complaints were received during the year. In most cases these were genuine, in a few they were unfounded and in others they were without grounds. In each case, however, the complaint was investigated and any necessary action taken. This remark does not apply to the complaint received about birds which had mastered the technique of puncturing milk cartons at the lowest possible point so that they could enjoy a milk bath at the same time as they satisfied their thirst.

NOISE-NUISANCE

Only one complaint relating to noise nuisance was received and this referred to a grinder in a grain mill. The building housing the grinder was, however, heavily insulated against the transmission of sound and it was only on infrequent occasions when the door was opened that any excessive sound could be heard. Although it would appear in this case that all reasonable steps had been taken to reduce sound to a minimum, the complaint was still being investigated at the end of the year.

BROILER HOUSES

One complaint referring to the use of a broiler house sited near dwellinghouses was also received. The cause for complaint in this case only arises after the broilers have been in the houses for approximately six weeks and forced draught circulation is in operation. The owner of the broiler house was advised to discuss this problem with a firm specialising in deodourisers and it is hoped that he will take this step before it becomes necessary for the Council to take action under the Public Health Act.

'CONTINUOUS FLUSH CLOSET'

A complaint about the pollution of a burn led to the discovery of a 'continuous flush closet'. The erection consisted of a wooden structure comprising four walls and a roof: inside was a typical water closet seat and the whole erection was built on a platform suspended over the River Earn. The structure was conceived and erected by the owners of a sawmill to reduce nuisance conditions and the need for digging holes or emptying pails. Although it achieved its object as such, it was not a source of pleasure to fishers or the Tay River Purification Board and is now no longer in use.

The complaints received can be classified under the following headings, with the number of visits paid in each instance.

(a) Defective drains, etc.	87
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	37
(c) Overcrowding	2
(d) Deposits of Refuse	22
(e) Dirty Houses	4
(f) Smoke	1
(g) Smell	8
(h) Piggeries	3
(i) Pollution of Burns	12
(j) Others	37

BURIALS CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

There were four adult burials arranged and carried out under the National Assistance Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In last year's report I referred to the issue of excessive smoke from the chimneys of two factories in the County. At one of these factories all the furnaces have been fitted with chain grate stokers and an oil-fired plant has been installed at the other. There would now appear to be no problem in the County so far as the issue of dark or black smoke is concerned and it is hoped that this condition can be maintained by ensuring that only equipment capable of burning smokeless fuels is installed in any new furnaces provided.

The worst offenders in the County are now householders with open fires burning smokey fuel in unsuitable fireplaces which give out more smoke than heat. Although it is unlikely that there will be any smokeless zone in the landward area of the County in the foreseeable future it can be hoped that householders will at least look to their pockets and their chimneys and consider whether their present means of heating is as effective as it is old-fashioned.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

LITTER

The Pilot Litter Collection Scheme in the Western District referred to in last year's report went into operation in April of this year and has been proven to be a success. Success in this case was measured by the use made of the litter receptacles distributed throughout the District, the consequent amount of litter collected, and the favourable comment made from many sources. Many, too are the enquiries for details of the scheme which have come from other Authorities and this we regard as a compliment to our arrangement for dealing with the litter problem. During the peak holiday period a test weighing was made and from this we estimate that approximately ten tons of litter was being collected per week. It is true that we get more litter in the receptacles than might have been left behind if there were no litter bins, but even if only half the amount was discovered on the ground, it gives a fair idea of how the countryside would have suffered.

The success of the pilot scheme clearly indicated that it has not only benefitted the countryside by reducing the litter problem but also provided a service which was much appreciated by the tourists visiting, or passing

through the County. This naturally suggested that the scheme would be extended to the remainder of the County and this will in fact be realized in May, 1964.

The initial success of the Litter Collection Scheme must not allow us to become complacent, however, and each year as our experience of this problem widens, it is hoped that the present service will be improved to the extent where litter will no longer be regarded as a problem in this County.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The emphasis on litter during the year tended to push our normal refuse collection and disposal service into the background but, of course, this is a service that never lets you forget it - no matter how much you would like to sometimes. Like a stage production - what is presented to the public gives no idea of the backstage work that goes to keep the show going. The things that can go wrong at the worst possible moment are too numerous and varied to list. In any case, after a day when there are 2 vehicle breakdowns, a driver going sick, two tip fires, and someone who has lost something of value and thinks it went out with the refuse and do we think we could find it, (under five tons of refuse) one gives up keeping lists.

It is nevertheless, pleasing to report that the refuse collection services in the County were satisfactorily carried out during the year and there are no major items to report.

Perhaps it should be mentioned that, without increase in vehicles or men, the refuse collection services continue to extend to many premises outwith Special Scavenging Districts and the Highland District scheme was extended to include the new Special District of Trochry.

STREET SWEEPING

This section of our Cleansing Services still seems to be the 'Cinderella', but instead of a 'golden coach and six white horses' we would settle for a few street orderly barrows and men to push them. It must be stated, however, that remarkably few complaints are made about streets being dirty or unkept and it is true that the majority of our village streets never strike one as being dirty. All credit must go therefore, to those living in these communities, but one cannot help wondering what those streets

might become like in time if it were not for the periodic sweeps of our 'automatic cleaner' - the South-Westerly.

SALVAGE

Salvage activities are restricted to the collection of waste paper in the Perth District. The recovery of waste paper is not undertaken in the other Districts because of the lack of proper depot facilities. Once these are provided it is hoped to increase the recovery of waste paper and the income from this source.

This year 23 tons, 7 cwts. 1 qr. were dispatched to the mills to be sold for £151:15: 5d. This is a decrease of £59:3:0d. over the previous year and is mainly due to the Mills concentrating on stiff papers and card-boards and not accepting mixed waste containing newsprint.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year construction started on new conveniences at Birnam and approval was given for conveniences in Stanley. The number of Public Conveniences in the County is steadily increasing with resulting improvement in this service for the public, and there is little doubt that it is much appreciated. There is still with us, however, the problem of that section of the public which take the term 'public convenience' too literally and use, or abuse, the premises according to their particular 'bent'. The recent experiment with a 'sand blast' paint finish in the Dunkeld conveniences has not stopped the 'muralists' completely, but they have not as yet scored the paintwork and, unless their message is brief, they obviously wear down the pencil lead too quickly to complete it. I am pleased to report, however, that during this year there was no serious damage at any convenience.

The gross takings from Public Conveniences in the County for 1963 amounted to £330:10:0d. which is an increase of £46:1:7d. over the previous year.

STREET LIGHTING

The new Trunk Road lighting installation in Bridge of Earn was brought into operation during the year and there is now a most satisfying lighting

system on this busy main traffic route. It is always gratifying to see a good road lighting system brought into use and in the case of Bridge of Earn, it was also a pleasure to carry out an installation which has such pleasing results from the daytime appearance as well as the night effect. Favourable comment received from competitors of the equipment used in the installation indicate the effectiveness and acceptability of the scheme.

It is unfortunate that trunk Road, and in fact, all Main Traffic Route lighting does not get the same financial aid that the roadway itself attracts, so that a uniform standard of lighting could be obtained throughout the Country. In this County we are particularly bedevilled with Trunk Roads passing through villages which require good street lighting but where there is a 'this year, next year, sometime, never' road plan to by-pass that village. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is a reluctance to embark on costly lighting systems when as the result of some 'wind of change' the once busy main road may soon be reduced to a quiet village street. One answer to the problem would be to make the Central Authority the Lighting Authority for Trunk Roads, and for the Local Authority merely to act as agents, just as is done in the case of the Road Authorities. In this way all Trunk Road lighting would attract 100% grant for capital and maintenance costs and the Central Authority would be in a better position to co-relate road and lighting improvement works. To put this into effect only requires an amendment to existing regulations which, it is understood, can be done quite readily.

Falling within the 'bedevilled' state referred to was proposed improvements to Ballinluig and Blair Atholl main road lighting. Both villages have as the main street the A.9 Trunk Road, but because of the capital cost involved, the winter volume of traffic, and possible future road works, it was agreed not to instal a Trunk Road system of lighting. Instead an intermediate system was installed using 4 x 30 watt 3 feet fluorescent units which have provided much improved lighting at a reasonable cost, and will not leave a heavy maintenance cost to be borne by the Regional Lighting District should the roads ever become de-trunked. Similar Schemes for main road improvements were carried out in Methven and Stanley, but in these cases the roads involved were not Trunk Roads.

One new lighting District was formed at Wolfhill and added to the Eastern Regional Special District. The Special Lighting District of Leny Feus, which comprised 10 trunk road lighting points and 5 side road lighting

points was taken into the Burgh of Callander when they extended their boundary in May.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

Village	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points Erected During Year
<u>CENTRAL DISTRICT</u>				
Aberuthven	5	-	20 sodium	-
Blackford	22	-	27 sodium	-
Comrie	67	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Dunning	34	5	-	1
Gilmerton	7	-	-	-
Muckhart	19	-	-	-
Muthill	35	-	-	-
St. Fillans	28	-	-	-
	217	5	47 Sodium 1 Fluorescent	1

EASTERN DISTRICT

Ardler	7	-	-	-
Ashgrove and Old Mill Road, Blairgowrie	7	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Balbeggie	9	8	1 Blended	-
Burrelton	46	-	14 Fluorescent	-
Caputh	7	-	-	-
Guildtown	9	6	-	-
Kinrossie	5	-	-	-
Kirkmichael	12	-	-	-
Meigle	9	14	5 Blended	-
Meikleour	6	-	-	-
Muir of Alyth	8	-	-	-
Muirton of Ardblair	6	-	-	-
New Alyth	12	-	-	-
Rosemount	13	-	-	-
Spittalfield	9	-	-	-
Wolfhill	15	-	-	15
	180	28	15 Fluorescent 6 Blended	15

Village	Gas filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points erected During Year
<u>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</u>				
Acharn	8	-	-	-
Ballinluig	16	-	-	-
Birnam & Dunkeld	83	-	10 Fluorescent	-
Blair Atholl	36	-	-	-
Grandtully & Strathtay	26	-	-	-
Kenmore	15	-	-	-
Kinloch Rannoch	17	-	2 Fluorescent	-
Little Ballinluig	5	-	-	-
Murthly	21	-	-	1
	227	-	12 Fluorescent	1

PERTH DISTRICT

Almondbank and Pitcairngreen	44	-	-	-
Bankfoot	48	-	19 Fluorescent	-
Bridge of Earn	60	-	44 Sodium	26
Errol	46	-	1 Fluorescent	2
Forgandenny	13	-	-	-
Glenfarg	44	-	1 Sodium	-
Glencarse	6	-	-	-
Inchture	7	-	-	-
Invergowrie	84	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Kingoodie	14	-	-	-
Longforgan	36	-	-	-
Luncarty	39	-	-	-
Methven	38	8	5 Blended	16
			24 Fluorescent	
New Scone	127	1	59 Sodium	1
			1 Fluorescent	
St. Madoes	18	-	-	-
Stanley	66	-	30 Fluorescent	34
	690	9	5 Blended 104 Sodium 76 Fluorescent	79

Village	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points Erected During Year
<u>WESTERN DISTRICT</u>				
Aberfoyle	43	18	-	-
Ardochbank, Doune	1	-	-	-
Braco	7	6	-	-
Gartmore	18	-	-	-
Keltie Bridge, Callander	2	-	-	-
Killin	43	-	-	-
Kinbuck	6	-	-	-
Thornhill	26	-	1 Sodium	-
Whitecross, Dunblane	6	-	-	-
<hr/>				
	152	24	1 Sodium	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL NO. OF POINTS				
IN THE COUNTY	1,466	66	152 Sodium 104 Fluorescent 11 Blended	96
<hr/>				

KINROSS COUNTY

REPORT TO KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINROSS

Mr. A.L. Morton, Sanitary Inspector

1. **Water Supplies.** The public supplies at Milnathort and Kinnesswood were adequate during the year, and the supply to Cleish was fairly good, but the supply pipes to the village are in poor repair. Other parts of the County are supplied from private sources or from other Water Authorities whose mains pass through the area.
2. **Drainage.** There are Special Drainage Districts at Milnathort and Kinnesswood, effluents from both being of good standard and discharging finally into Loch Leven. The sludge residue is disposed of locally for agricultural purposes.
3. **Cleansing.** The County Scavenging service operates an eight cubic yard Austin Deisel cleansing vehicle. All the villages are served and many houses along the route also receive the service. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton Quarry and Bellyblunt Quarry. These tips are suitable and are kept orderly and tidy.
4. **Housing.** No houses were under construction or completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 164. Under Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, 13 applications were submitted and 9 approved. 63 applications were approved under Building Byelaws.
5. **Lighting.** There are now four Special Lighting Districts, namely Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, all being supervised by the Sanitary Department.
6. **Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades in the County. The slaughterhouse at Milnathort is for pigs only and is maintained in a good state of repair.
7. **Factories.** There are 23 factories and 17 inspections were carried out during the year, conditions generally being found satisfactory.

8. **Unsound Food.** A total of 721 lbs. of various foodstuffs were condemned during the year.

9. **General.** The burial grounds were well maintained. The usual number of miscellaneous complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

SMALL BURGHS

REPORTS TO TOWN COUNCILS ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

Aberfeldy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was of excellent quality and was satisfactory in quantity.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage and sewage arrangements continued to function satisfactorily.
3. **Cleansing.** The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. Negotiations for the lease of the ground for the present refuse coup are still in progress.
4. **Housing.** Four houses in the Kenmore Street reconstruction plan were completed and five were under construction at the end of the year. The number of houses now provided by the Council is 196.
5. **Factories.** There are 21 mechanical, 1 non-mechanical and 1 buildings operation factories registered within the Burgh. Regular inspections were carried out and conditions were found satisfactory.
6. **Burial Grounds.** The burial ground was well kept.
7. **Caravan Site.** This site was fairly well maintained. Three fire points were installed during the latter part of the season and it is proposed to instal hot water to the toilets.
8. **General.** Conditions at the school were found to be satisfactory.

Abernethy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop

1. **Water Supply.** Few complaints were received during 1963 about the quality of water. The Drumcairn burn is still the main source.
2. **Drainage System.** This continues to function satisfactorily.
3. **Scavenging.** The County Council continue to operate this scheme satisfactorily. Shopkeepers were asked to put out cardboard boxes and paper, etc. on Thursdays only, in order to ease the load on Mondays (being a very heavy load) and they co-operate very well in this matter.
4. **Housing.** The position is the same as in the 1957 Report with 75 houses completed and none under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories.** There are five mechanical factories in the Burgh and these were all visited during the year.
6. **Flooding.** Two complaints were received regarding flooding. One from Hall Park where heavy surface water was flooding off the hill to the south and entering gardens and sub-floors of various houses. The other was in the east end of the main street and was caused by chokage of the burn which flows under the street. In each case a visit was paid by a member of this Department together with two representatives of the Town Council and remedies have been suggested in each case.
7. **Dean of Guild Court.** 19 applications for minor warrants were received during the year and 27 visits were paid regarding these.
8. **Grants.** 5 applications for grants towards housing improvements were received.
9. **Dangerous Buildings.** Ten visits were paid regarding two reported dangerous buildings in the Burgh. The two buildings concerned were (i) Old Manse, Main Street, and (ii) Old Schoolhouse, Back Dykes.

In the case of the former a complete physical inspection was made of all parts of the building and report submitted to the Town Council with recommendations.

In the second case this building was listed under the Ancient and

Historical Buildings, Register, but the Home Department representative has agreed with the County Planning Officer that it would not be practical to try to preserve this building. It has been purchased by the County Council and is to be knocked down during the making of the new road improvements.

10. Douglas House. This house which has a Closing Order on it was occupied by a Mr. Fowler despite warnings not to do so from this Department. Mr. Fowler was subsequently prosecuted and fined £2. Plans to modernise this house have been mooted but, as yet, nothing definite has come forward.

Alyth

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton

1. Water Supply. The water supply which is taken from springs and surface waters near Bamff, and is chlorinated before distribution, was satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.

2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, but the method of sludge disposal gave some trouble, and it is hoped to provide improved desludging apparatus during next year.

3. Cleansing. The cleansing arrangements were satisfactory. A new coup was opened at The Den, and this was well maintained.

4. Housing. Four houses were completed during the year, bringing the number provided by the Council to 226.

5. Factories. There are 20 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh, and on inspection conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Bone Meal Factory, the only offensive trade in the Burgh, was satisfactorily maintained, the proprietor taking every precaution to eliminate any danger of nuisance caused by offensive odours.

6. General. During the year, 5 complaints were received and dealt with. The burial ground was kept in tidy condition. The school was well maintained.

Auchterarder

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was satisfactory in quantity and of good quality.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage and sewage systems were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained. A new coup will be required in a few years time and efforts are being made to find a suitable site.
4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 336. One house is being constructed as part of the Aytoun Hall/Girnal House renovation scheme.
5. **Factories.** Regular visits were paid to factories and workshops, but no serious defects were found.
6. **General.** The schools are well kept. The burial grounds have been well maintained. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Blairgowrie and Rattray

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory. A drainage improvement scheme for Old Rattray and the new Housing Development at Ferguson Park was completed, this being the fourth and final phase of the drainage improvement programme commenced in 1958.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup well maintained.
4. **Housing.** 16 new houses were completed during the year, making a total of 541 provided by the Council and a further 10 were under construction at the end of the year.

5. **Slaughterhouse.** One privately owned slaughterhouse restricted to pigs and calves was maintained in satisfactory condition.
6. **Factories.** There were 43 mechanical and 3 non-mechanical factories in the burgh and on inspection apart from a few minor defects, which were subsequently put right, conditions were found to be satisfactory.
7. **Clean Air.** Visits were made to premises using industrial type boiler units and good co-operation was obtained in endeavouring to comply with the provisions of this Act.
8. **Churchyards.** The two churchyards are well maintained.
9. **General.** Various nuisances of a minor nature were satisfactorily dealt with.

Callander

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R. Galloway

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was ample in quantity and of excellent quality, and constant pressure was maintained in all parts of the Burgh.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements remained unchanged, although a new sewerage scheme and new purification works are being scheduled.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing.** Two new houses were completed during the year, bringing the number provided by the council to 177. Eighteen Old Peoples' houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories.** Regular inspections were paid to the 14 mechanical factories in the Burgh where conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **General.** The two schools were well kept. The new High School under construction is progressing satisfactorily. The two burial grounds have been well maintained.

Coupar Angus

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply which is from underground springs and from surface ditches and a burn, was maintained during the year. Early in the year, however, various complaints of bad taste and offensive odour were received and investigations showed that a sudden thaw following a long severe spell of frost had resulted in contaminated water reaching the burn. The use of that source of supply was discontinued immediately and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to use it at any future date. Apart from this the quality was satisfactory.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained. A new cleansing vehicle was purchased during the year.
4. **Housing.** A total of fourteen houses (6 at the Crofton Place scheme and 8 at the Hill Street scheme) were completed during the year, making a total of 232 provided by the Council.
5. **Factories.** There are 20 mechanical factories in the Burch and these were regularly inspected when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **General.** One house is let in lodgings and frequent inspections were made when conditions were always found to be satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept. The school was kept in very satisfactory condition. Nine complaints of a minor nature were received and investigated, and in all cases speedy remedial action was taken by those involved.

Crieff

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin

1. **Water Supply.** A few complaints were received regarding the quality of the water supply and investigation showed that silt etc. was getting in to the Town's water supply from work being carried out at Loch Turret. However,

the installation of micro-filtration and chlorination should safeguard the quality of the water until the permanent filtration plant is completed.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements continued satisfactorily.

3. **Cleansing.** There was no change in the cleansing and scavenging arrangements which continued to operate satisfactorily.

4. **Housing.** No new houses were under construction, the number provided by the Council remaining at 463.

5. **Offensive Trades.** The slaughterhouse owned by the Council and rented to local butchers was well kept.

6. **Schools.** All the schools were well kept.

7. **Burial Grounds.** There are three burial grounds in the Burgh, but only one is in use. All are well kept.

8. **Factories.** There are 35 factories, 31 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical. Conditions were generally satisfactory.

Boone

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. V. Hanlin

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were adequate. The Council had been informed that from 1st April, 1964, it would not be possible for them to have the use of the coup, and alternative arrangements would have to be made before that date.

4. **Housing.** Ten new houses were completed during the year making a total of 99 provided by the Council.

5. **Factories.** The factories in the Burgh were found to be in satisfactory condition during the year.

6. **General.** The school is well kept. The burial ground in the Burgh which is closed, is kept in a tidy condition.

Dunblane

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was of good quality and more than sufficient in quantity, the reservoir remaining at overflow level throughout the year.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, and further extension was necessary to provide for the second development scheme at Anchorcross. Plans for improvements at the purification works are at present being prepared.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 356, but at 31/12/63, 18 houses were in course of erection. The number of habitable houses in the Burgh increased to 1185 at 31/12/63, from 1127 last year.
5. **Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The Slaughterhouse was kept in good condition.
6. **Factories.** Regular inspections were carried out at the 18 mechanical factories in the Burgh.
7. **General.** The School has been well maintained. The burial ground has been kept in good condition. 48 minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Kinross

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armit

1. **Water.** The water supply which comes from two sources, was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip at Springbank was kept in a tidy condition. With a view to improving the present service the Council have introduced a pilot scheme for the paper bag method of refuse collection.
4. **Housing.** Six houses were under construction at Avenue Road and tenders had been accepted for the erection of 25 houses at Station Road, where it is planned eventually to erect between 85 and 103 houses. The number provided by the Council remained at 85.
5. **Burial Grounds.** There are three burial grounds in the Burgh, all of which were well maintained.
6. **Factories.** There are ten mechanical and five non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were carried out.

Pitlochry

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was of excellent quality and satisfactory in quantity. The shortages previously experienced in one section of the town have now been overcome by the completion of a new scheme in that area.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup did not give rise to any complaint. A site for a new coup has not yet been found.
4. **Housing.** No houses were completed during the year, but seven were under construction. The number provided by the Council remained at 178.
5. **Factories.** There are 24 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were made. One minor defect was brought to the notice of the proprietor.
6. **Burial Grounds.** The burial grounds were well kept.

7. General. Several complaints of nuisance etc. were received and all but one remedied immediately. Negotiations regarding this are still in progress.

APPENDIX I

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1963	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30/6/63	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	83,627	1,315	15.7	1,220	14.6
Landward ..	58,619	57,113	861	15.1	743	13.1
Aberfeldy ..	1,469	1,403	24	17.1	21	15.0
Abernethy ..	601	577	16	27.7	20	34.7
Alyth ..	1,862	1,779	23	12.9	37	20.8
Auchterarder	2,426	2,379	48	20.2	40	16.8
Blairgowrie	5,168	5,097	107	21.0	94	18.4
Callander ..	1,654	1,650	17	10.3	26	15.8
Coupar Angus	2,049	1,998	26	13.5	35	17.5
Crieff ..	5,773	5,433	88	16.2	110	20.2
Doune ..	775	765	10	13.1	11	14.4
Dunblane ..	2,922	3,079	67	21.8	56	18.2
Pitlochry ..	2,501	2,354	28	11.9	27	11.5
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,583	121	18.4	85	12.9
Landward ..	4,339	4,244	79	18.6	54	12.7
Kinross Burgh	2,365	2,339	42	17.9	31	13.2
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	90,210	1,436	15.9	1,305	14.5

* Corrected for residence

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of Confinements		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal visits for Confinements	
	General					Gene-ral	Mater-nity	Confinements	
	1-5	6-65	over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy	5	33	55	-	-	1,514	8	10	107
Aberfoyle	6	15	20	8	-	831	105	30	68
Abernethy	9	39	37	3	-	1,911	114	39	116
Almondbank	17	87	57	11	3	1,665	198	113	55
Alyth I and II	14	24	61	1	-	3,207	19	12	158
Glenisla	-	1	4	1	-	56	17	4	30
Auchterarder	-	33	82	25	3	2,499	428	193	103
Auchtergaven	5	166	98	9	-	2,629	193	81	90
Balquhiddier	14	70	43	5	1	1,355	78	30	26
Birnam/Dunkeld	5	33	44	6	2	1,849	109	36	158
Blackford	1	11	29	3	-	746	52	21	49
Blairgowrie	2	34	81	12	1	2,438	198	84	189
Ratray	1	8	42	7	1	2,606	208	54	158
Braco	11	53	27	1	-	928	145	35	68
Callander	3	23	47	4	2	1,614	140	56	130
Comrie	25	57	76	16	4	2,196	270	194	104
Coupar Angus	5	30	55	5	1	2,375	108	28	265
Crieff I, II, III	39	188	198	22	18	5,303	581	181	456
Dunbarney	27	64	47	13	9	3,057	315	111	126
Dunblane	15	34	83	21	5	1,512	345	323	484
Dunning	-	17	22	7	1	1,345	161	78	79
East Carse	6	38	25	4	1	1,603	66	59	103
Errol	16	64	46	6	1	1,843	125	64	69
Fortingall	4	35	22	-	-	1,235	-	-	35
Fowlis Wester	8	19	40	4	-	1,020	66	22	127
Glenfarg	5	16	19	9	-	1,439	162	81	25
Kenmore	7	41	34	-	2	1,295	28	15	47
Killin	2	4	22	5	-	612	105	26	28
Logierait	-	32	26	2	-	1,193	32	18	28
Methven	8	83	60	8	2	1,656	183	94	183
Muthill	7	60	42	5	4	1,172	115	56	79
Pitlochry	7	30	44	7	3	1,432	168	111	232
Rannoch & Foss	7	62	17	3	2	1,716	84	41	42
Scone	7	21	53	8	1	1,993	194	114	207
Stanley	9	69	74	17	1	1,695	300	190	131
St. Martins	3	26	35	7	4	1,308	150	153	114
Strathardle	3	31	36	6	1	3,696	127	68	64
Thornhill	4	19	20	4	1	709	85	24	86
Vale of Teith	5	35	31	8	1	2,098	148	182	324
West Carse	10	23	25	8	-	1,528	146	75	114
West Atholl	17	52	37	2	3	1,136	108	52	73
Fossoway	28	23	43	5	2	1,389	142	102	58
Kinross I, II	2	7	47	26	1	1,921	451	259	245
Milnathort	26	38	44	14	2	2,228	244	116	157
Totals	395	1,848	2,050	338	83	77,553	7,001	3,635	5,590

NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1963

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuber- culosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
born 1963	born 1962	born 1958-61	No. of Children	Attend- ances			Under 65	Over 65
118	117	281	77	623	85	18	2	17
106	113	146	29	288	70	36	-	-
152	114	151	-	-	89	7	1	-
163	170	226	26	313	110	29	1	3
187	285	432	62	471	101	137	72	88
67	87	105	-	-	27	21	1	2
223	301	484	98	731	192	79	15	30
131	142	197	61	421	92	39	41	52
65	83	120	-	-	12	36	1	1
184	190	240	37	275	94	79	6	9
72	113	111	20	317	30	26	31	33
305	343	501	95	1,205	157	56	6	34
264	351	451	98	1,124	137	80	3	2
98	105	253	8	253	13	15	-	-
98	137	191	44	324	186	49	4	21
135	138	177	70	539	54	65	16	19
191	249	397	99	414	119	55	11	44
394	330	557	169	888	229	83	72	91
225	190	464	99	955	125	99	5	26
426	527	519	142	1,019	139	90	41	15
78	125	235	34	357	79	70	2	11
254	329	425	65	407	180	41	8	5
133	279	319	33	204	64	44	7	8
98	114	84	-	-	6	22	7	4
106	236	348	1	43	71	72	4	14
155	148	121	18	155	13	32	5	7
33	44	108	-	-	52	39	5	2
66	146	147	13	57	43	31	5	19
45	89	183	4	101	32	29	14	8
222	175	336	28	293	91	44	13	10
98	63	137	25	299	36	32	1	5
57	72	203	70	623	140	26	11	24
84	93	149	-	-	-	21	1	1
175	383	384	57	129	149	50	27	59
239	226	418	29	357	121	42	9	27
258	195	334	17	86	91	51	6	13
149	207	226	2	23	20	73	-	-
43	78	110	15	126	16	35	-	-
199	204	275	59	463	57	65	14	17
194	199	169	10	55	95	53	8	7
152	173	203	78	289	71	51	6	13
117	181	147	22	50	19	56	10	34
273	367	667	145	795	283	88	34	88
111	97	224	86	625	54	26	10	22
6,943	8,308	11,955	2,045	15,698	3,844	2,192	536	885

APPENDIX III

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - Session 1962-63

	% Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Re-tests
		No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. vaccinated	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	96	96	6	82	7	178	7	166	-
Perth High	97	130	12	111	6	241	8	221	-
Goodlyburn	94	67	18	70	7	137	10	123	-
St. John's R.C.	100	18	-	17	-	35	-	35	-
Total	96	311	10	280	6	591	8	545	-
Perth District									
Dunbarney	97	15	5	13	-	28	4	27	21
Errol	94	15	5	14	14	29	10	26	23
Invergowrie	96	14	7	10	10	24	8	22	27
Scone	87	16	13	22	5	38	8	35	35
Methven	98	19	5	16	31	35	17	29	60
Stanley	93	17	24	19	-	36	11	32	36
Strathallan*	-	48	4	-	-	48	4	46	38
Trinity College*	-	61	13	-	-	61	13	53	46
Kilgraston*	-	-	-	16	6	16	6	15	27
Total	94	96	10	94	10	190	10	171	202
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie	95	78	13	87	9	165	11	147	87
Coupar Angus	91	31	6	16	-	47	4	45	21
Alyth	92	23	30	23	17	46	24	35	29
Total	94	132	14	126	9	258	12	227	137
Highland District									
Breadalbane Acad.	98	22	9	23	-	45	4	43	57
Dunkeld	90	9	-	9	-	18	-	18	20
Pitlochry	96	27	19	34	3	61	10	55	29
Croftinloan*	-	13	15	-	-	13	15	11	-
Total	96	58	12	66	2	124	6	116	106
CENTRAL DISTRICT									
Crieff	90	44	2	28	7	72	4	69	73
Morrison's Acad.	94	46	17	50	16	96	17	80	72
Comrie	12	8	13	12	8	20	10	18	8
Auchterarder	88	22	18	29	10	51	14	44	30
Seymour Lodge*	89	-	-	8	13	8	13	7	16
Total	91	120	12	119	12	239	12	211	183
Western District									
Dunblane	95	13	8	25	20	38	16	32	28
McLaren High	93	46	7	60	17	106	12	93	71
Aberfoyle	100	13	8	13	15	26	12	23	13
Killin	94	13	8	13	23	26	15	22	8
St. Ninian's*	-	14	29	-	-	14	29	10	4
Queen Victoria*	-	35	23	-	-	35	23	27	27
Total	95	85	7	111	18	196	13	170	120
Kinross County									
Kinross	94	46	17	43	14	89	16	75	48
Lendrickmuir*	-	16	13	8	13	24	13	21	6
Total	94	46	17	43	14	89	16	75	48
COUNTY TOTALS	94	537	12	559	11	1096	11	970	796
CITY and COUNTY TOTALS	95	848	11	839	9	1687	10	1595	-

* Not included in totals

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A.S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officers:	Wm. M. Prentice, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31/3/63) Allan Herschell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1/10/63) Elizabeth S. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., (resigned 31/7/63) E. Jean S. Binnington, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed 9/9/63) Elizabeth Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) Mary R. McKillop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)
Senior Dental Officer:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Dental Officers:	Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. James Blair, L.D.S. (appointed 16/6/63) Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S. Wm. J. McKillop, L.D.S. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Avril M. Willison, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (appointed 17/8/63)
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Social Worker:	Jessie C. Young (appointed 16/10/63)
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Senior Physiotherapist:	Miss E. Robertson
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Highland	George A. Sangster, M.R.San.A.
Perth	W.A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Western	William V. Hanlin, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Kinross	A.L. Morton

